

U.S. Gov't. - Foreign relations - State Dept. - African Affairs - Correspondence 1951-60

Box 209

3531 South Parkway

March 2, 1951

Mrs. Kenneth Hayes Meeker,
C/o Miss Dorothy Hubbard,
Room 2235,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Meeker:

Please accept my profound sympathy because of the passing of Mr. Meeker. His demise came as a shock to many friends who appreciated him highly and among whom I am included.

For several years now it has been my privilege to have close contact with Mr. Meeker and I have grown to regard him as one of the finest of the men I knew. His breadth, his zeal in working for the betterment of those who are disadvantaged and his fine spirit of helpfulness were attributes which I will always cherish as I think of him.

It is my sincere hope that you will be able to bear up under your loss, knowing that he lived a fine and useful life and that there are many who will remember him with both gratitude and sincere appreciation.

Very truly yours,

Claude A. Barnett.

3551 SOUTH PARKWAY
March 8, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
African Area, Public Affairs Staff,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ruth Sloan:

How about letting us peruse some of the unclassified reports which come from West Africa?

We know a good deal about Accra and Nkrumah. What do they say about Dakar? What sort of reports do you get from French Ivory Coast? The French there and in the Cameroons from what I saw and what I hear are such ruthless exploiters and do so little for the people that I would expect most anything to happen? If Communism progressed it would be in French areas I would think. Much nationalist talk merely sounds like red lingo.

We will be glad to return them after we scan them for background?

Sincerely,

Claude

3531 SOUTH PARKWAY

March 16, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
African Area, Public Affairs Staff,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

The editor of the Defender tells me he will run the story which is being prepared. He does not care, however, to have the check issued in his name. You will please, therefore, make the contract out in the name of Virgil Overbea who will do the bulk of digging up material for the article.

Work is proceeding and I will send it to you as soon as it is finished.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett.

2418 North Upton Street
Arlington - Virginia
March 17, 1951

My dear Mr Barnett

Thank you for your
very fine & most kind letter
about Mr. Meeker. He often
spoke of you with much
respect for you & your many
efforts to create a better
understanding among the
people of the world. My
daughter & I are grateful
to you & proud to have
your letter. Thank you
again.

Faithfully yours -

Martha Meeker

Claude A. Barnett, Esq
Associated Negro Press
3531 South Parkway
Chicago - Illinois

April 12, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
African Area, Public Affairs Staff,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

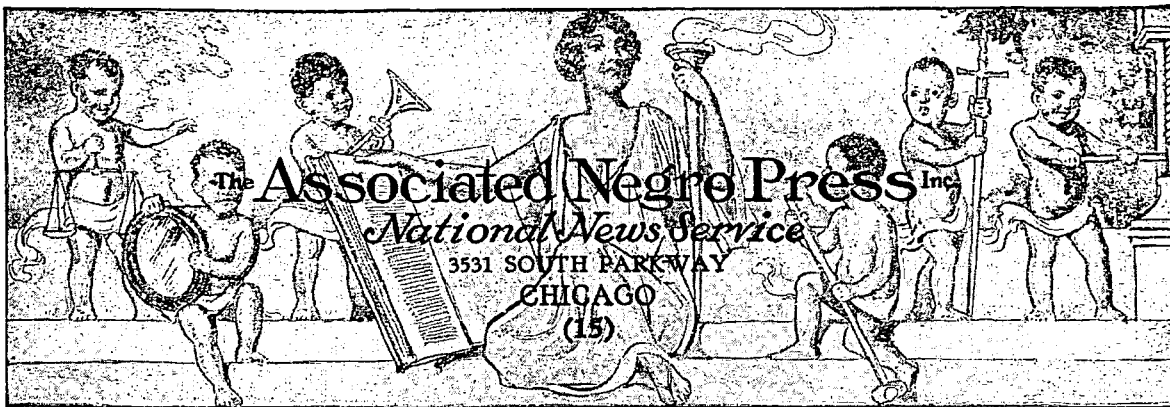
Dear Dr. Sloan:

Mr. Barnett, who is in New York, asked me to send you the inclosed material as soon as it was finished. I think he said he was mailing a letter to you from The Defender. He thought it was in his desk here, but later found it in his brief case. You should have received it before you get my letter.

Unfortunately, the young man who typed it only made one copy. Inasmuch as today and tomorrow are our release days and we don't have an extra typist available, I am sending it to you by registered mail and hope it reaches you safely.

Yours very truly,

Irene Roland.



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WASHINGTON, D.C.
MICHIGAN 6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

April 24, 1951

Dear Ruth Sloan:

You might send these along to Rudolph Aggrey. There are outs of him we sent out in current papers also.

Very truly yours,

Claude A. Barnett.

Dr. Ruth Sloan,
Africa Area, Public Relation

April 24, 1951

Dr. Ruth Sloan,
Africa Area, Public Affairs Staff,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ruth Sloan:

You might send these along to Rudolph
Aggrey. There are cuts of him we sent out in current
papers also.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett.

April 24, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
African Area, Public Affairs Staff,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ruth Sloan:

What information can the USIS give us on the proposed candidacy of Two for the presidency of Liberia. The original announcement appears to have come from the Council on African Affairs.

While they have for several years listed Two among their sources of contact in West Africa, he is something of a landed baron and could hardly see eye to eye with the council crowd. Anyway we would like to do a story. There is no reason why USIS can't work both ways, i.e., give information about, as well as take it to countries, is there?

Sincerely,

Claude

May 7, 1951

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President,
Lincoln University,
Lincoln, Penn.

Dear Dr. Bond:

Today my secretary, in response to my request, told me I had not replied to your letter of April 4. At least she had no record of it.

I was so tickled at your fillips at Northwestern and even toward that I suppose I just thought I had written you. I certainly have mentioned it to a lot of people and we did a story on it the moment the copy of your address arrived.

There are a lot of areas which need to have the impact of your message. Right now the Carnegie Fund which supports Northwestern, has a lot of irons in the fire. They are supporting fellows and it is most interesting that no Negroes seem to be moving into these various areas or even to know what is going on. I think I suggested to you some time ago that it appeared as though Friend Herakovitz was training Americans for all these jobs he expected to open up in Point 4.

We have fought as hard as we might to interest as many Negroes as possible in these various jobs on the TCA Mission which will go to Liberia. It is extremely hard. In the first place we do not have too many people trained in many of the areas. In the second, we are not pioneers and hesitate to take a chance, away from security and a good payroll.

Even in agriculture more white people applied than did Negroes. We had to get the head of the mission to lay down the law that the first requirement in that field was to be of Negro origin because of the special nature of the work. That was not official but it evidently stuck.

DR. ~~Forrest~~ ~~Harmon~~ Bond.....2

I certainly hope the Nkrumah program goes over. I wonder if it would not be well for Dr. Goss and the local alumni group to have him out here if he gets to Lincoln? There were many favorable comments about the work Lincoln was doing in the African field after Etta mentioned it at the Morris dinner. Many Lincolmites don't know what is going on.

If I had already written you then this is just a postscript.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS,

Claude A. Barnett

May 11, 1961

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
U.S. State Department,
1778 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

We hear from Washington that Nkrumah is coming from Gold Coast and that the State Department is making plans for some sort of reception for him when he visits that city? What section of the State Department would have such arrangements in charge. Can you give us any information about plans or put us in touch with whoever is handling them?

Sincerely
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS,

Claudio A. Barnett.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 23, 1951

Dear Claude:

As I told you over the telephone, the Department, after review by a number of people in the News and Press Division, felt that the enclosed article was not what was needed to answer the problem of the West African PAOs. I sincerely regret this since you went to so much difficulty to have the article written for us. There is a plan for having another article written and published, probably by one of the New York papers. As soon as this comes to fruition we will let you know.

In answer to your letter of May 11, regarding Nkrumah general arrangements for his visit are, of course, being made by Dr. Bond of Lincoln and Dr. Barnes, a member of the Board of Trustees of Lincoln University. I understand that he is due to arrive in New York on June 2 and plans to come to Washington on June 6. His commencement address at Lincoln is on the 5th. As you undoubtedly know, Mr. McGhee is planning an official luncheon for him on the 8th to which, I understand, you are invited. The arrangements for the luncheon are in the hands of Mr. Bourgerie and Mr. Sims of our Division of African Affairs. I do not believe that any other formal arrangements have been made for Nkrumah's visit but I believe the political officers and the British Embassy are getting together to make some additional dates for him. I personally hope that I can entertain him and Mr. Botsio, the Minister of Education who will accompany him, at my apartment sometime while they are here. We also hope to set up a meeting for them with the Point IV people, the Fulbright people, etc. All this though is very tentative until it is learned what plans have already been made for him by Dr. Bond.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

Regarding your letter of April 24, on Mr. Two, we had no information whatsoever which I could pass on to you except that which appeared in the West African press. I am sure that the PAO would be glad to send in material for you if there was sufficient notice of events occurring. Our job generally, however, is not a reporting one but rather informational on activities and policies of the US.

You will be interested to know that Gene Sawyer is being transferred to Old Delhi, India. His successor is not yet on the payroll but I hope that we are getting Dr. Edward Brice of State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Orangeburg, S.C. In the interim between Gene's leaving and Brice's arriving the Liberian operation will be in charge of George Pettengill, Assistant PAO, a young white journalist from Ohio.

We have had no reactions thus far to Aggrey's arrival except that the members of the Consulate General are very much pleased and feel that he will do a very good job. I am sure that Aggrey is aware of the value of his African heritage and is sensitive to the possibilities in establishing contacts with the people in Nigeria. We have sent on the cuts of publicity to Aggrey and I am sure he appreciates your efforts in his behalf.

Do you happen to know Herbert Tate who is in training at the present moment for a job with the program in Hyderabad, Pakistan. He is a very charming and able person and we are very glad to have him with us.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,



Ruth C. Sloan
African Area
Public Affairs Staff

June 3, 1951

Mrs. Ruth C. Sloan, Acting Chief,
African Branch, Area Division
Near East and African
Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

From the standpoint of developing informed public opinion here in the United States, it would be useful if any half a hundred mats of these folk who are being dispatched to foreign lands might be used. The photos would carry a graphic impression of the progress being made.

I gather that the making of mats is not within the ordinary procedure of State although other departments do make them. If photos of all the people who have been assigned in Africa, India, Pakistan, Zurich, Kinshasa, even the guard in England, could be assembled and sent to us we could make a layout and cuts and reproductions which would be most effective, I think.

Very truly yours,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS,

Clarence M. Barnett.

June 3, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, Actg Chief
African Branch, Area Division
Near East and Africa
Department of State
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

From the standpoint of developing informed public opinion here in the United States, it would be useful if a half hundred mats of these folk whom you are dispatching to foreign lands might be sent to papers. The photos would offer a graphic impression of the progress being made.

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Very truly yours,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Claude A. Barnett

jhr

A MINORITY VIEW

by
CHAS. S. JOHNSON

RELEASED BY
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS (Est. 1919)
3507 SOUTH PARKWAY Phone OAKland 6400
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

May 18, 1951

Mr. George McGhee,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McGhee:

I understand that the address you delivered in Oklahoma, May, 1950, is one of the best descriptions of your trip to Africa and the Near East which you have made. Unfortunately I have not seen it. I would like a copy and any other general utterances you may have made since.

I trust you are enjoying good health. Many interesting things are happening in that part of the world.

Nkrumah of the Gold Coast is expected here in Chicago during the month of June and I have been asked to help arrange for his presentation. He will go to Northwestern University as well as appear on the South Side.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett.

May 26, 1951

The Chief of Protocol,
The Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I accept with pleasure the invitation extended by Mr. George C. McGhee, Assistant Secretary of State, to attend the luncheon in honor of The Hon. Kwame Nkrumah, Friday, June 8.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

JUN 5 1951

My dear Mr. Barnett:

I have received your letter of May 16, 1951, and in compliance with your request, I am pleased to enclose herewith a copy of my speech, "United States Interests in Africa", which I gave at Oklahoma City on May 8, 1950.

Mr. Nkrumah and Mr. Botsio (Minister of Education and Social Welfare) are expected in Washington on June 7, and we are looking forward with much pleasure to meeting them. I believe you may have received by now an invitation to a luncheon which I am giving for Mr. Nkrumah and Mr. Botsio. I sincerely hope you will be able to join us on this occasion.

Unfortunately, we do not have Mr. Nkrumah's schedule after June 8. Personally, I hope he will have an opportunity to visit Chicago, as well as Northwestern University. We are, as you know, desirous that visiting dignitaries see as much of our country and the American way of life as possible.

Looking forward with much pleasure to seeing you on June 8, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G... C.M. Ch...

George C. McGhee

Enclosure:

Press Release No. 469,
dated May 6, 1950.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

MAY 6, 1950
No. 469

FOR RELEASE AT 10:00 P.M., E.D.T. (8:00 P.M., C.S.T.), MONDAY,
MAY 8, 1950; NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED
FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE C. MC GHEE, ASSISTANT
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR NEAR EASTERN, SOUTH ASIAN AND AFRICAN
AFFAIRS, BEFORE THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION IN THE Y.M.C.A.
AUDITORIUM, OKLAHOMA CITY, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1950, AT 8:00 P.M.,
C.S.T., 10:00 P.M., E.D.T.)

United States Interests in Africa

It is a great pleasure for me to be with you this evening as a representative of the United States Department of State, to discuss with you some of the problems of the African continent. This is a subject which is very much on my mind, since I have only recently returned from a conference, attended by our diplomatic and consular representatives in the territories of Africa south of the Sahara desert, which was held at Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa.

The continent of Africa contains almost 180 million people, representing 8 percent of the world's population. It occupies an area of over 11 million square miles, which exceeds the total area of North America by almost 2 million square miles. Throughout this enormous territory, there are only four completely independent states -- Egypt, which counts itself primarily as a Near Eastern state; Ethiopia; Liberia; and the Union of South Africa, which is a member of the British Commonwealth. In addition, Southern Rhodesia, which is a self-governing colony within the Commonwealth system, has a high degree of local autonomy. As a result of the recent action of the United Nations, independence will be accorded to Libya by the beginning of 1952, and to Italian Somaliland within ten years. The small international zone of Tangier has a unique political status, in that it is the only internationally administered area in the world.

All the remaining territorial units of Africa stand in varying degrees of political relationship to the European powers -- France, the United Kingdom, Portugal, Spain, and Belgium. Some of these units form part of the international trusteeship system established under United Nations auspices. Some are classed as colonies, others as protectorates; some, such as French Equatorial Africa and French West Africa, are classed as overseas territories. Because of the dependent status of most of the African territories, the United States conducts relations with them in large measure through our diplomatic missions in the European capitals. Certain aspects of our relations are also carried on through consular establishments in many of the territories, which function primarily to safeguard American nationals, American commercial interests and treaty rights in Africa. In the case of Egypt, Liberia, Ethiopia, and the Union of South Africa, we maintain direct relations through our embassies in those countries and through their representatives in Washington.

That

That portion of Africa lying south of the Sahara, to which this discussion is largely confined, is itself almost twice the size of the United States. This area -- the home of the negro peoples of Africa -- is one of varying climates, soils, and resources. Its 100 million peoples, of diverse ethnic origins, speak more than 700 languages and dialects, and the racial pattern is further diversified by significant numbers of European inhabitants, -- more than 4 million throughout the whole of Africa, -- almost half a million Asian peoples, and peoples of mixed stock. Among the native population, the literacy rate ranges generally between 5 percent and 20 percent. The economies of these countries, which are primarily dependent on agriculture, forestry, or mining, vary in their stages of advancement, but all of them can be classified as economically underdeveloped.

Before undertaking to outline the general problems of the area, it would be desirable to place it in the context of the present world situation. In the light of the many critical problems which confront us today, and against the background of the great struggle which is being waged between the Communist nations and those of the free world, this area occupies comparatively little space in the American press or in the consciousness of the American people. One reason for this is the fact that it is a region in which we have few direct responsibilities. Other nations, chiefly from among those with whom we are associated under the North Atlantic Treaty, are directly responsible for solution of the day-to-day problems of Africa. Another reason is the fact that, although tensions are increasing in several parts of Africa, it is not a crisis area. Emergency measures are not required to deal with the problems of the area.

In these troubled times, it is gratifying to be able to single out a region of 10 million square miles in which no significant inroads have been made by Communism, and to be able to characterize the area as relatively stable and secure. Yet, if one carefully distinguishes between efforts in behalf of normal political and economic aspirations, and agitation inspired by Communist elements, that is basically the case. It is difficult to judge whether the failure of Communism to make progress is due to resistance or disinterest on the part of the African peoples, to the results of constructive efforts by the governments concerned or their effective vigilance towards Communist propaganda and agitation, or whether the Cominform has been so occupied elsewhere that it has not yet devoted its maximum efforts to the penetration and subversion of the African continent. But, no matter what the reason, if this is one area in the world, where -- in the broadest sense -- no major crisis exists, then it is imperative that advantage be taken of the absence of pressure to plan against the time when such pressure may be applied.

Advantage must be taken of this period of grace to further the development within Africa of healthy political, economic, and social institutions, to create an understanding on the part of the Africans of the forces of Communism which are disturbing the peace and security of hundreds of millions of peoples elsewhere in the world, and to inspire a determination to resist these forces. Advantage must be taken of the time at our disposal to remedy, through foresighted and constructive action, conditions which could otherwise make the Africans receptive to the baleful attractions of Communism and thus nullify the peaceful and progressive advancement of its peoples. And, even though we do not have direct responsibilities in the case of much of Africa, we Americans cannot neglect Africa simply because it is quiescent in the present world crisis. We must play, in cooperation with others, the part which our position in the world demands that we play.

Before

Before defining more specifically our interests and the role we can play in Africa, I should like to outline for you a number of factors which affect our objectives in this area of the world. In doing so, I shall deal first with certain American attitudes which influence the formulation of our policy, the attitudes of the indigenous population and of the European administering powers towards us, and the manner in which our membership in the United Nations affects our interests.

First, in assessing American attitudes which affect present and future United States policy towards Africa, it is important to emphasize that there is no comparably large area of the world of which the American people are so uninformed. A few Americans will have heard of Timbuctoo and the "Great Gray Green Greasy Limpopo River"; and others will have gone on hunting expeditions to Africa or read about those who did; American missionaries have travelled widely in the area. But the limited volume of press and radio comment and the almost complete lack of popular opinion polls on Africa, attest to a remarkable lack of public interest in African developments. Moreover, although we have a few outstanding scholars and professors in various fields of African studies, there is no comprehensive program of African area studies in any American university. The continent is almost never mentioned in resolutions of private organizations, with the exception of Negro associations. There is no journal in America devoted to Africa.

Thus, it would seem essential that efforts be made, both by your government and by American private interests, teaching institutions, and foundations, to inform American opinion on the implications for us of the international aspects of Africa's changing relationships, so that it can aid in the formulation and support of American policy regarding them. In these efforts, private organizations can render an important service.

But, despite our relative lack of knowledge of Africa, there are nevertheless certain basic attitudes on the part of the American people which have affected and will continue to affect formulation of our African interests and policies. One of these attitudes is certainly the general humanitarian interest of the American people in assisting underprivileged peoples everywhere to raise their living and educational standards. Another is our great faith in the application of technology as a means of achieving basic progress. Both of these attitudes have recently found official expression in the formulation of the President's Point Four Program, which raises to the level of a national policy the traditional efforts of the American people to share their benefits and skills with less fortunate peoples.

Another basic attitude in the United States is the general background of sympathy towards aspirations for self-government and independence, although there is in responsible circles a keen appreciation of the fact that the rate of progress toward the realization of these aspirations will vary widely in different parts of the world. Finally, despite our humanitarian interests and our desire to be of assistance to underprivileged peoples, the present scope of our world commitments is creating a growing desire on the part of the American people to assume as few additional world responsibilities as possible.

A second factor affecting formulation of American policy is the attitude of the African peoples towards the United States. This attitude, like our own, is not clear-cut. In the first place, it too is based on inadequate knowledge of us, as well as a considerable

degree

degree of apathy or ignorance concerning American foreign policy in general. The Africans are, of course, deeply interested in our policy towards dependent areas, which has gained for us a considerable reservoir of good will. This is offset to some extent, however by a natural suspicion on their part. Racial discrimination in the United States has produced unfortunate reactions on the part of many educated Africans. In addition, our ECA program is an important object of suspicion, since there is some tendency to regard this program, as it applies to the overseas territories of the European powers, as a device to strengthen or perpetuate the hold of the European powers over the African territories.

Third, an important factor affecting the nature and direction of our African policy is the attitude of the European powers themselves towards us, which is at the same time friendly, critical, and suspicious. By virtue of the European Recovery Program and the Mutual Defense Assistance Program, the Western European powers, which are also the leading metropolitan powers in Africa, have a closer and more intimate relationship with us than at any time in history. This is a reciprocal relationship for defense and for economic recovery which none of these powers wishes to disturb. Moreover, with specific relationship to Africa, they welcome ECA assistance which enables them to build mutually advantageous economic relations with their African dependencies.

On the other hand, these powers are fearful of what they regard as an apparent American tendency to give indiscriminate and uncritical support to movements towards self-government or independence without adequate consideration of the experience and resources of the peoples concerned. The administering powers are fearful lest too much encouragement to peoples who are politically immature and whose economies are still primitive, will result in political and economic chaos. Such a development, they believe, would render grave disservice to the peoples for whose welfare they are responsible, and would give rise to a situation which would play directly into the hands of the Communists. The European powers are convinced that the rate of political advancement for their dependent peoples must be carefully geared to the tempo of progress in economic, social, and educational institutions. They feel that they understand the situation better than we, and they are, in many cases, proud of the progress which has been made.

Finally, I would like to discuss briefly the manner in which our participation in the United Nations and our commitments under its Charter affect our interests in the African continent. The United Nations, in establishing its system for the administration of trust territories, which is an improved version of the old League of Nations mandate system, set forth certain obligations under which the administering powers undertake generally to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the peoples concerned, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples. In addition, Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations gives expression to the interest of the world community in the welfare and development of the vast numbers of non-self-governing peoples who do not live in trust territories.

Within the United Nations sharp differences of opinion have developed between the non-colonial powers and the administering powers with regard to the meaning of these provisions of the Charter, and the proper scope of United Nations activities in relation to colonial areas. The non-colonial powers in general

are

are seeking to extend the activities of the United Nations, while the metropolitan powers maintain a more conservative position. We stand in a very special relationship to this struggle. We are ourselves an administering power, by virtue of our responsibility for one trust territory -- the Pacific islands formerly under Japanese mandate -- and we transmit to the United Nations information on six non-self-governing territories which are not under trusteeship. At the same time it has been our traditional policy, frequently expressed and actively implemented, to assist as we are able in the economic, social, and educational advancement of dependent peoples along the road to eventual self-government or independence. We realize, however, that the evolution of dependent peoples towards political maturity must of necessity be an orderly process if it is to succeed. We are committed to fulfilling our own responsibilities under the charter, and we are anxious that other nations do so as well.

All these factors must affect and influence our thinking if we are to develop a sound and constructive policy towards Africa. There is no single answer to the problem of formulating an African policy, as there is no single answer to other major problems which confront us today. What then are our objectives in Africa? How can we reconcile the diverse and conflicting influences which demand consideration? How can we, at the same time, establish a position which represents the best interests of the United States and is consistent with the principles which have traditionally motivated our foreign policy?

It is necessary to keep in mind the fact that we are not in position to exercise direct responsibility with respect to Africa. We have no desire to assume the responsibilities borne by other powers and, indeed, our principles, our existing commitments, and our lack of experience all militate against our assumption of such obligations. Against this background, and in terms of the long-range interests of the United States in the establishment of a stable world order and in the well-being of the African peoples, what are the objectives of American policy?

First, it is one of our major objectives to see that the peoples of Africa, in their own interests, advance in the right direction and in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. We favor the progressive development of the dependent peoples of Africa towards the goal of self-government or, where conditions are suitable, towards independence. The attainment of this objective, in which we can play only a cooperative role with the administering powers, imposes upon all concerned a heavy burden of self-discipline and the need to undertake voluntary long-term planning of the highest order.

A second major objective, which arises out of our relations both with the metropolitan powers and with the peoples of Africa, is our desire to assure the development of mutually advantageous economic relations between them, in the interests of contributing to restoration of a sound European economy and in the interests of furthering the aspirations of the African peoples. On the one hand, the contribution of Africa to the economy of Europe is a significant one. Its importance can be gauged by the fact that the volume of Africa's exports to Western Europe in 1948 totalled about \$2,500,000,000, or approximately half as much as the United States itself exported to Europe. Thus, from the point of view of narrowing the trade gap in Western Europe, a relatively small increase in Africa's production will go far towards improving the present dollar deficit position of the Western European countries. On the other hand, the problem is to expand production in those materials in which Europe and the Western Hemisphere are deficient in such a way as to promote the betterment of the African peoples.

Third,

Third, the United States wishes to preserve its rights of equal economic treatment in the territories of Africa, and to participate itself, both commercially and financially, in the development of this great continent along with other nations of the world. This country last year exported to Africa products to a value of \$616 million, and imported products worth about \$338 million. American investments in the continent are estimated to be at least \$250 million, and there is a growing interest in Africa among American investors. The import of African vegetable products is closely related to our everyday needs, in such fundamental commodities as soap, twine, chocolate, and spices. In addition, we must continue to have access to Africa's vital reservoir of minerals which are critical stockpile items in the United States, - manganese, chrome ore, rubber, industrial diamonds essential to our machine tool industry, asbestos, and many other important minerals.

Finally, it is a major objective of United States policy to assist in providing an environment in which the African peoples will feel that their aspirations can best be served by continued association and cooperation with the nations of the free world, both in their present status and as they advance towards self-government or independence in accordance with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. As long as the African peoples feel that their aspirations can best be achieved by this association with the free world, we believe that they will not be lured by the enticements which the Communists may offer them now or in the future. We know only too well, and we must see that they understand, that Communism does not offer them the goal to which they aspire, but utter and complete slavery many times more onerous than any restrictions they have ever known.

We have a number of instrumentalities through which these objectives can be promoted. We have, first, regular program funds available through ECA to assist the African dependencies, strategic materials funds, technical assistance funds, and a special overseas development fund established under ECA. While assistance extended to the overseas territories through these means is designed to strengthen the economies of the countries participating, the interests of the African peoples themselves are given first consideration. Moreover, as the overseas territories themselves participate in an expanding world economy through increased production and trade, the standard of living of their peoples will be raised and their welfare will be advanced.

In accordance with the diverse nature of the ECA funds available, our activities under ECA in Africa have been diversified in character. Thus, for example, France has undertaken large-scale imports to Africa of machinery and mining equipment for development purposes, which are procured through the regular program funds. We have participated in the development of strategic materials by conducting a geological and topographical survey in British Africa, and by aiding in the expansion of cobalt production in Northern Rhodesia and of kyanite in Kenya Colony. ECA is undertaking technical assistance activities, such as a preliminary railroad survey in East Africa; an agricultural reconnaissance in British Africa; and assistance in research related to control of malaria and sleeping sickness in Nigeria and East Africa; diseases which have been major factors impeding development of potentially productive mineral and agricultural lands.

A second

A second tool through which to achieve our objectives is our information and educational exchange program, which will in time overcome those difficulties which have faced us in our relations with Africa, such as the need to enhance mutual understanding between ourselves and the African peoples, and the need to dispel any doubts and suspicions concerning our motives which may exist on the part of the administering authorities.

A third means is the proposed Point Four program of technical assistance, a program which will place primary emphasis on the problems of the underdeveloped areas themselves -- both in the independent states and the dependent areas--and will seek to contribute to their wholesome and orderly development. In the dependent areas, Point Four programs will serve to supplement ECA activities in fields which condition economic development, that is, in health, education, and training programs generally. In the independent countries of Africa, in which ECA does not operate, the scope of Point Four activities may be considerably broader.

These are the tangible instruments through which we are working or intend to work. But there are still other means through which we can further our aims. One such important asset is our friendly relations with the independent governments of Africa, who look to us for assistance and advice in meeting their problems. In Liberia, for example, a republic originally established with the assistance of American philanthropic interests and the United States Congress, the government looks to us for assistance in many aspects of its economic and social development. In response to its requests, we have sent a United States public health mission to Liberia, and an economic mission, which has surveyed the whole economy of the country and is assisting in the development of agriculture, transportation, and related programs.

Another factor is the relationship of mutual friendship and mutual confidence which exists between the United States and the European powers, a relationship which provides a channel through which to carry on a full and frank exchange of views

on African problems and to assure ourselves that developments in the dependencies are moving in the direction which we desire. On the technical side, for example, we are in close consultation with the Overseas Technical Committee of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation--the organization of states participating in the ERP--whom we are urging to undertake a survey of transportation facilities in the area south of the Sahara as a means of providing a framework for future development in the individual territories. We believe that there is not necessarily a conflict between the interests of the European powers and the legitimate aspirations of the dependent peoples of Africa.

In addition, the United States, through its participation in the many organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations, has still another means of promoting our objectives and of furthering the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the peoples of Africa. The exchange of ideas on administration among the various administering states, and the contribution of ideas by those non-administering members who have experienced common problems in their own countries, can be a most fruitful development of the international trusteeship system and of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter. The United Nations represents the international conscience with respect to such territories--the final guarantee that their progressive

advancement

advancement can and will be realized.

Finally, through all these diverse means, we will seek to encourage the maximum tolerance and respect for the human rights and dignity of the African peoples, to the end that there can be developed the most harmonious pattern of co-existence possible between the white residents of Africa and the indigenous peoples of the continent. Through all these diverse means, we propose to work, in close cooperation with the European powers and with the peoples of Africa themselves, to create a conviction on the part of the African peoples -- through tangible progress -- that their individual and national aspirations can best be achieved through continued association with the United Nations and the free nations of the world.

* * *

June 15, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
African Area, Public Affairs Staff,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

George Coleman Moore a young Chicagoan went to Ethiopia last winter to teach in the Medhane-Alem School. He signed a three year contract but has decided to void it.

His health has been bad he reports, he has contracted a rash and the money he receives is barely enough to live on so that he is without funds to pay his way home. His school closes in July and after that he will have no means to support himself.

His friends report that his trips to the vice-consul through whom he hoped to secure a loan have been in vain. Is there any way that the State Department can aid a national to return home and permit the national to repay the Government?

Moore showed a letter he had received from the Chicago Public Schools showing that he had been granted a job as of September 1 in the schools here. If you can advise me whether there are any favorable prospects in such a case and that he should do so I can pass it along, I will be grateful.

Mr. Moore used to be associated with us some time ago but later worked for the Chicago Defender and the public schools as a substitute teacher. The inquiry to me comes from the Defender. I believe Congressman Dawson has been asked to inquire also.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

JUL 6 1951

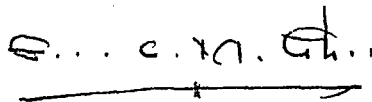
Dear Claude:

In view of your keen interest in Africa, I thought you might like to see a copy of the speech which I delivered before The Institute on Contemporary Africa at Northwestern University on June 28, 1951.

We are, as I have said before, very much interested in receiving the opinions of our friends on current developments in Africa. Therefore, I sincerely hope that whenever you so desire, you will favor us with your views concerning our relations with the African territories.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,



George C. McGhee

Enclosure:

Copy of speech.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
TCA

July 12, 1951

My dear Mr. Barnett:

Information has reached me from the United States Public Health Service that you are interested in material on personnel engaged in the technical cooperation program in Liberia.

In addition to Major Mary Mills and Dr. Poindexter of the Public Health Service, another technician who has done excellent work in Liberia, for which he has been praised by the Liberian Government, is Mr. Frank Pinder, a former agricultural county agent in this country. He has done remarkable work in helping Liberian farmers to produce more food and income crops and to improve their standard of living.

Mr. Pinder has just returned to the U. S. for consultation and advanced study. He is in the Foreign Service. If you should want material about him for inclusion in the article or articles you have in mind, he could be interviewed or reached by mail in the Office of African Affairs, Room 2225, Department of State, Washington 25, D. C., during the next week or ten days. After that he will be at Cornell University.

We would be interested in receiving copies of publications in which appear articles on American technicians working in Liberia.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin H. Hardy

Benjamin H. Hardy
Public Affairs Officer
Technical Cooperation Administration

Mr. Claud Barnett,
Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

July 17, 1951

Mr. Benjamin H. Hardy,
Public Affairs Officer,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hardy:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 12. We are exceedingly interested in having a very full article on Mr. Frank E. Pinder. We have been waiting also for stories on Major Mills and Dr. Poindexter.

If there is any chance of these being accompanied by 50 mats of each person, or even a mat layout showing something of their work we will be appreciative and make immediate use of them.

I note in a State Department release that you are enroute to Ethiopia. We certainly could use a yarn giving your down to earth impressions.

Are health conditions improving? Are Dr. Bennett's optimistic feelings regarding cattle raising and hydroelectric plant operation likely to spring into being soon? There are many people whom I feel are interested.

Very truly yours,

Glendon A. Bennett

A. MINORITY VIEW

by
CHAS. S. JOHNSON

RELEASED BY
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS (Est. 1919)
3507 SOUTH PARKWAY Phone OAKland 6400
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

July 31, 1951

Mr. George C. McGhee
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. McGhee:

Can you secure for us from United States attaches in East Africa or from those in the London embassy who are familiar with colonial affairs in East Africa, the following information?

Just what is Great Britain attempting in her effort to bring Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland together?

What effect will this have on the natives, already with interests which seem to be threatened by the white settlers there?

Just where does the United States stand in this matter? How is her plan to develop communications through that area and down to South Africa related to this development?

What reports do our governmental attaches give on the Seretse and Tshekodi affairs?

Is it possible to secure an American viewpoint on just what Cordon-Walker is driving at? He voted at UN, we recall, to permit South Africa to gobble up South-West Africa. There will be far more active opinion among Negroes in the United States on these issues if they actually come to a head.

At the moment, they are confused. They believe, however, that England is sacrificing Seretse and his uncle to South African opinion largely because of Seretse's marriage.

Whether this area is in your sphere, I do not know. If it is not, will you not be good enough to direct the inquiries into the proper channels? What desk handles these areas in Washington and who mans it?

With best wishes and hoping you are well, I remain

Sincerely,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

Claude A. Barnett

jhr

-2- Mr. McGhee

P.S. You will be interested to know that on last Thursday, I spoke at Texas Southern University in Houston, Tex. on Liberian Independence Day. President Ralph O'Hara Lanier has a very lively interest in African affairs, developed there with a remarkable collection of books on Liberia. It was quite an occasion.



FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLYING, ADDRESS THE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

REFER TO:

August 6, 1951

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Director
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
National News Service
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Ill.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Enclosed are the articles on Col. Poindexter and Mr. Eason, which you requested, with glossy prints of each. I must apologize for the delay in getting these to you. Because the Liberian Mission is now a part of the Technical Cooperation Administration of the State Department, it was necessary to get clearance from TCA.

The piece on Major Mary Mills will be forthcoming at a later date. She is not in Washington at the moment and I am trying to get in touch with her by mail. However, I will get the material to you just as soon as possible.

In addition to the prints of each individual, I have one picture of Major Mills and Col. Poindexter together which I will be glad to send along if you would like to have it.

Sincerely yours,

Annabel Wehrwein

Annabel Wehrwein
Information Specialist
Office of the Surgeon General

Enclosures (4)

Room 1210
New State Bldg.
U.S. Dept. of State

August 14, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, UNIS
U.S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ruth Sloan:

Thanks for moving forward on the George C. Moore matter. He has friends here whom I am sure will be appreciative. His school teaching job is still open. Mr. E. J. Madill wrote that they were looking into the matter.

Henry B. Cole, editor of "The Echo", a daily paper in Accra writes to ask me if I will inquire from you what the State Department position is in regard to an application which he made for the opportunity of making a visit under the "U. S. Leadership Grants". He reports that he was recommended by the American Consul, Mr. Hyman Bloom. He asks that I tell you what I know about him.

Cole strikes me as being one of the abler chaps editing papers in West Africa. He is a Liberian by birth. There he rose to be a sort of secretarial assistant to former President Barclay. Some differences arose and he went to Gold Coast.

Perhaps because of his Amerio-Liberian background which rendered his reports more intelligible, I was able to get more information from him than from most folk I met. For that reason we selected him to serve as our news source from Gold Coast. He has done a very good job although he edits a paper owned by one of the conservatives and probably has a slight pro-British slant. When I told Kwameah that we had had quite full reports upon his activities, he discounted Cole by saying Cole was quite against him and his policies. I assured him that regardless of what Cole's attitude might have been forced to be through the paper for which he worked, that he had been quite objective in his reporting to us.

2) Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,.....

8/14/51

When I was in Gold Coast I told John Dixon, then PRO my opinion of Cole and he was influential in having the British Council send him to England for a period of training with British newspapers.

That about covers what I know of him.

We have had numerous stories about what the State Department is doing in the matter of integrating Negroes. Every time we learn of a new appointment we chronicle it and are delighted so to do. The enclosed story which has a by-line of Mrs. Dunnigan is an indication.

Sincerely,
CNA ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS.

Glande A. Barnett.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
DS

August 27, 1951

My dear Mr. Barnett:

Reference is made to the Department's letter of July 17, 1951 regarding George Coleman Moore in Ethiopia.

The Department has now received an air-mail communication dated August 17, 1951 from the American Embassy at Addis Ababa which reports that after a detailed investigation Mr. Moore was found ineligible to receive assistance from official funds for his transportation to the United States. However, an arrangement was made whereby his passage by air to Djibouti, a French Somali Coast colony, would be given free and from there he would be transported as a workaway aboard a United States vessel. This was reported to Mr. Moore and when he understood he would be required to perform light work, he refused assistance.

The report adds that in the meantime he has obtained funds for his passage from friends in the United States and will proceed to this country within a few days.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. Madill
Assistant Chief

Division of Protective Services

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

August 31, 1951

Mr. E. J. Madill, Assistant Chief,
Division of Protective Services,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

In Re DS

Dear Mr. Madill:

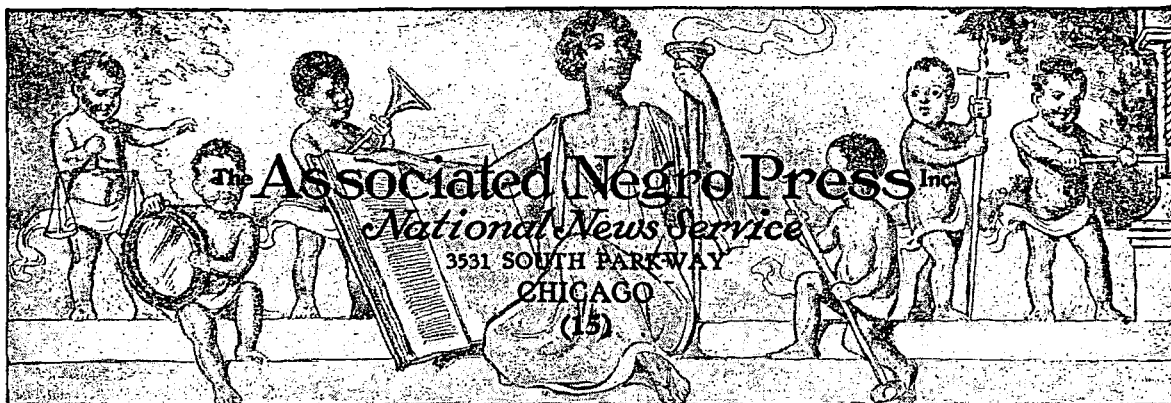
Your letter of August 27, received. Thank you very much for the efforts which you made in behalf of George Coleman Moore.

Mr. Moore has arrived in Chicago although I have not seen him. He advises that he suffered a "circulatory breakdown" and was, therefore, unable to accept the workaway passage which the State Department arranged.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1951



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WASHINGTON, D.C.
MICHIGAN 6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

October 3, 1951

Dr. Ruth Sloan,
USIS,
Room 1210,
New State Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ruth Sloan:

We would like a list of all the colored people in Foreign Service, the name of their home towns and schools if you can supply that information. We need it quickly and I will appreciate anything you can do along that line.

Any new people in your set-up? I want to report these names to a group of college presidents so they may think more of pointing people toward such opportunities. Must have it quickly, however.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,
THE ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS,

Claude A. Barnett.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
AF

October 11, 1951

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Your letter of October 3, 1951 has been referred to Mr. Marcus J. Gordon, Executive Director, Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State, for reply, since the information which you requested regarding all the colored people working under TCA is not available in this office. I believe such a list would be valuable to the Office of African Affairs and have requested that a copy be sent to us also, upon completion.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy E. Hubbard
Office of African Affairs

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

October 30, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, USIS,
Room 1210,
New State Building,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

Can you give us guidance and counsel in the matter of the use of American artists in the America Houses in Europe?

Etta Moten, who in private life is my wife, has been invited to sing in Liberia during the inauguration of President Wm. V. S. Tubman, the week of January 4.

She would be glad to do a series of concerts in the "America Houses" in Europe.

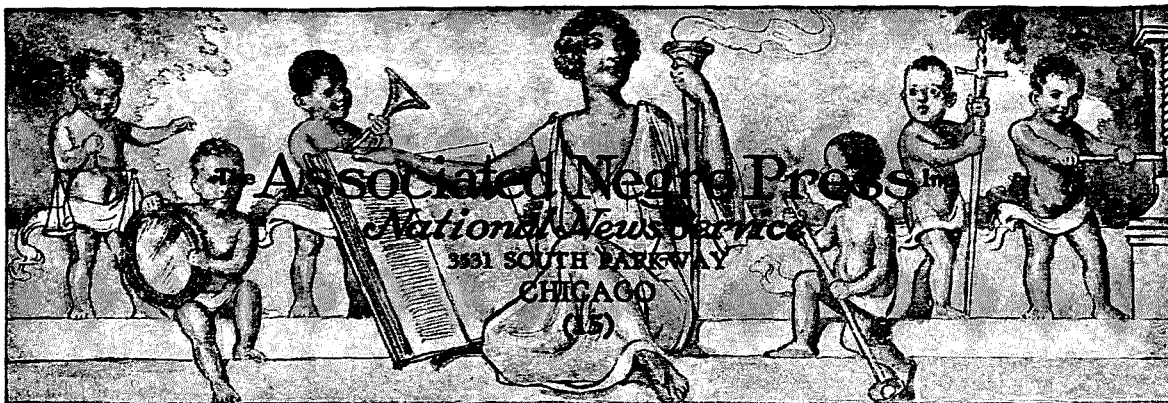
Mrs. Barnett has considered giving several concerts in Europe beginning the middle of January while enroute home. Whatever information you can give will be appreciated. She will take her accompanist, George Pierson, an outstanding pianist with her. She gives lecture-concerts with great success all over the country, as you no doubt know.

Does USIS do anything of this sort in Africa?

I plan to go to Liberia for the inauguration. I may make the trip to Europe also if I find I can be away that long. I'd like to make a brief swing through Germany, Switzerland, and perhaps do some observation on the UN in Paris.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



October 30, 1951

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CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, USIS,
Room 1210,
New State Building,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

Can you give us guidance and counsel in the matter of
the use of American artists in the American houses in
Europe?

Etta Moten, who in private life is my wife, has been in-
vited to sing in Liberia during the inauguration of President
Tubman the week of January 4, 1952.

She would be glad to do a series of concerts in the

November 28, 1951

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, USIS,
Room 1210,
New State Building,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

Thank you so much for your letter and for the efforts which you put forth in behalf of Mrs. Barnett's doing a series of concerts in West Africa.

Her management has arranged a series of seven concerts in Paris, London, Holland and the Scandinavian countries immediately after her appearance in Monrovia, so she will go North instead. The YWCA in Monrovia writes they are in need, being compelled to move and asked her to do a benefit concert for the YWCA inauguration week also. She will do it giving all proceeds to the "Y".

This letter had been received from Mr. Lillie-Costello prior to the receipt of your letter. You can return it at your convenience.

We were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Lillie-Costello while we were in Gold Coast. Mrs. Barnett happened to be away when he was here.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



EXECUTIVE STAFF

November 30, 1951

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MICHIGAN 6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

These letters were sent to 40 prominent Americans with a request for signatures — unfortunately with insufficient results,

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN

June 1, 1952

Hon. Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear President Truman:

Because of the great power and prestige of the United States in the Western world, there is an increasing tendency wherever self government is being denied by a power friendly to the United States - as in Africa - to regard the United States as responsible for the denial of freedom. Because of the importance of United States aid to colonial powers, the colonial people tend to regard the United States as helping to prevent the shaking-off of an outdated and discredited colonialism.

In any realistic assessment of our situation, we must give great weight to the widespread urge to national dignity and independence which has become a tremendous force in the world today. A majority of the world's people - those of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - are watching the policy of the United States in the United Nations on questions of self government for colonial areas. They consider that policy, whatever we make it, as a touchstone of our sincerity as the acknowledged leader of the Western and free world.

In recent months, however, the United States delegation have acquiesced in the refusal of the United Nations even to discuss Moroccan and Tunisian appeals for moderate self government. Our acquiescence in this refusal was hardly consistent with honored American traditions of free discussion and sympathy for colonial independence. Nor was our course consistent with the action of this country at the end of World War II, when American statesmen urged Britain to give independence to India, thus avoiding a long drawn-out and exhausting colonial war.

This is a field in which Russia, although engaged in enslaving and colonializing its own statellites and semi-colonial powers, has made broad promises to the colonies of the Western powers. Unless the false promises of Russia are matched by honest promises and deeds of the Western world, there is danger that the colonial peoples will turn to Russia by default.

Plain speaking now on the question of self-government and independence can remove potential sources of future conflict, safeguard the Western nations, and contribute to the peace of the world.

The abstention of the United States on the question of considering the Tunisian problem in the Security Council has left us in the position of opposing free discussion and courting the antagonism of a majority of mankind. Therefore we urge you to embrace a positive policy in this regard, by requesting consideration of the Tunisian problem either by the Security Council or by a special session of the General Assembly.

Very truly yours,

OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

June 1, 1952

Dear Mr.

Because of the great power and prestige of the United States in the Western world, there is an increasing tendency wherever self government is being denied by a power friendly to the United States - as in Africa - to regard the United States as responsible for the denial of freedom. Because of the importance of United States aid to colonial powers, the colonial people tend to regard the United States as helping to prevent the shaking-off of an outdated and discredited colonialism.

In any realistic assessment of our situation, we must give great weight to the widespread urge to national dignity and independence which has become a tremendous force in the world today. A majority of the world's people - those of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East - are watching the policy of the United States in the United Nations on questions of self government for colonial areas. They consider that policy, whatever we make it, as a touchstone of our sincerity as the acknowledged leader of the Western and free world.

In recent months, however, the United States delegation have acquiesced in the refusal of the United Nations even to discuss Moroccan and Tunisian appeals for moderate self government. Our acquiescence in this refusal was hardly consistent with honored American traditions of free discussion and sympathy for colonial independence. Nor was our course consistent with the action of this country at the end of World War II, when American statesmen urged Britain to give independence to India, thus avoiding a long drawn-out and exhausting colonial war. Plain speaking now on the question of freedom and independence can remove potential sources of future conflict, safeguard the Western nations, and contribute to the peace of the world.

In view of your position as candidate for President of the United States, your thinking on this matter may determine momentous decisions in this field. We believe that the American people would be greatly interested to learn your stand on the colonial question, and therefore we urge you to make public your reply to the following question:

Will you, if elected, propose to the United Nations that a definite timetable be set up, in the case of each colonial territory of the world, for the achievement of self-government or independence?

This is a field in which Russia, although engaged in enslaving and colonializing its own satellites and semi-colonial powers, has made broad promises to the colonies of the Western powers. Unless the false promises of Russia are matched by honest promises and deeds of the Western world, there is danger that the colonial peoples will turn to Russia by default. For that reason this question concerns us deeply and we desire to ascertain your stand on this issue.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



January 4, 1952

Dear Claude:

I am sorry that there has been so much delay in answering your letter and you are probably on your way to African and Europe at this time.

I am surely excited about the tour which has been arranged for Etta and I am sure that she will be a terrific success.

I am attaching the letter from Mr. Lillie-Costello. He spoke about you when he was here in Washington and was most grateful for what you had been able to do for him

With very best wishes for a successful trip.

Sincerely,

Ruth C. Sloan
African Area
Public Affairs Staff

Attachment.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

*P.S. I saw you in the
movies today - the Chesterfield
film on Tuskegee etc. Very
suave performance - Congratulations
R.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



AIR MAIL

February 26, 1952

Dear Claude:

I am most grateful to you for keeping me in mind even when you are so busy in Europe. We appreciate the address given by Mrs. Anderson.

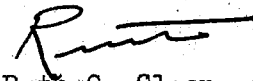
Edith Sampson too, seems to be taking Europe by storm and I can well imagine that her publicity has been terrific. I had a good report on Channing Tobias' work at the UN. I see by the morning paper that he returned today and made some good comments on his arrival in New York.

We were sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Barnett's accompanist and are sorry to know that it came about as a result of Malaria contracted in Liberia.

Poor Mrs. Bethune apparently was affected adversely by the tropics and spent some weeks in bed, but a 30 minute conversation on the phone with her the other day, indicates that she is completely recovered.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,


Ruth C. Sloan
NEA/P

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director of Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

February 27, 1952

Mr. Oscar Meier,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Meier:

I hope you are well. They tell me that you are now in complete charge of Africa. What are the prospects for Africa being set up as a separate entity?

I arrived in Liberia after the die had been cast insofar as our friend, C. Reed Hill was concerned. It was simply too bad the way things happened out there. I had high hopes that his undoubtedly ability would have an opportunity for full play in making Liberia an ideal pilot project for the whole TCA program.

Because of the pressure of the inauguration ceremonies, I did not have an opportunity to discuss the matter with higher officials but I did suggest in an area which may do some good that the policy of preemptorily asking a man to leave Liberia ought to be revised and fast. There are a number of Liberians who felt, I am sure, that Mr. Hill did not get an opportunity to demonstrate his true worth.

It seemed to me to be a good thing that Frank Pinder was not in Liberia when all of this was happening because every official who spoke to me about the matter expressed the feeling that if he had been there the hurdles would have been smoothed away. They all asked when he was coming back. I could only tell them that he had served out his time and unless some unusual procedure developed he might not come back.

One thing is certain. You need some very definite action and a good personality to smooth that situation out and to get it to functioning effectively.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

.....
March 26, 1952

Hon. Edward R. Dudley,
U. S. Ambassador to Liberia,
Monrovia, Liberia, W. A.

Dear Friend:

It has been my intention to write you ever since my return from Liberia and to thank you for your and Mrs. Dudley's interest in the welfare of Mrs. Barnett and myself while we were at the inauguration.

You perhaps can imagine, however, that extending my trip to Europe kept me away much longer than I intended. The passing of Mr. Pierson added to the time I was forced to be away and I have been engulfed with work ever since my return.

This letter comes, however, because of rumors around Washington which thus far seem to have penetrated only inside circles.

The word as I get it is that you are planning to resign as of May 1. You told me you were thinking generally in those terms but I hoped it was not true. If it is not so, fine. You have done a superior job there. If it is so, then I hope you will give us the benefit of the knowledge. We have enough surety to say so now but I would not wish to do so without your sanction.

If you are taking leave it seems to me most important that colored people be alerted so that they might strive to keep that spot open. If it becomes a career post it will be lost as an opportunity for a colored man. I can tell you that the State Department has been, or I hear it has been, quite nasty in its insistence on not sending a Negro to Haiti.

Hon. Edward R. Dudley.....2

3/25/52

The stepping up of Point-4 means that Liberia will be even more important. No head of TCA work there could compensate for the loss of the Ambassadorship. They are not being too careful in their assaying people for the former job either.

I'll be glad, therefore, if you can let us know by return mail just what your plans are. Perhaps we can alert interested parties to seek a capable person. I have no suggestion nor any interest other than that he be the best available.

Things are pretty confused politically. The newspapers and radio and the conservatively dominated Congress have combined to make the administration look terribly bad. No one including Bill Dawson seems to know whether Mr. Truman will run. Despite all his detractors, if he does run I believe he will win and I am not at all certain that if he does not, whoever he gives his blessing to, can win.

I hope your reply will be that you plan to stay right there but folk in Washington, New York and Cleveland, seem to think differently. Anyway you have my best wishes and I'll be hoping to hear from you.

Mrs. Barnett would wish to be remembered to Mrs. Dudley and yourself but I am just back after trips to Washington, New York, Tuskegee and Durham, so she is not aware I am writing. She is busy preparing for the wedding of our youngest daughter at the University of Chicago Chapel next Monday so you know she is as busy as a humming bird.

Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

March 27, 1952

Mr. Oscar Meier, Chief,
African Division,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Oscar:

Since you talked to me the other day I have been turning the matter you spoke of over in my mind. It appears to me you are making haste too fast. I would take all the time necessary to be certain I got an effective man to take over TCA in Liberia. The assumption that a man can do a job like that because he is or has been the president of a land grant college does not hold water.

In the last analysis you are the one who is going to be held responsible for what happens in Liberia. A year has passed without any great progress. You could hardly afford to make another move unless you had given it every insurance in favor of success.

Dr. Patterson surprised me, I confess, by being willing to take the job on, even for two years. That he could do it, I would say, seems rather certain. He knows what it's all about. I would proceed very carefully, however, after that. It is not your job to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the politically minded, but to get the best technically qualified man to do that job.

You recall I asked you whether I might borrow a copy of the report on woods in Liberia which was done I believe by the forester who went out during your regime. I talked to the present forester and Mr. C. Reed Hill advised him I had written for samples some two months ago without a reply.

It developed my inquiry had never reached him. He told me of the previous report, however, and said that if my friends would look at that report and decide what type of lumber they wished, he would try and get the samples. These people want woods in good supply for pulp.

Will a copy of the report be available?

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Mr. Oscar Meier.....2

It developed my inquiry had never reached him. He told me of the previous report, however, and said that if my friends would look at that report and decide what type of lumber they wished, he would try to get the samples. These people want woods in good supply for pulp.

Will a copy of the report be available?

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

March 27, 1952

Mr. Oscar Meier, Chief,
African Division,
Technical Cooperation Administration,
Washington, D. C.

Dear M



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1952

In reply refer to
TCA

Dear Claude:

I quite agree with your observation that it would be a mistake to make haste too fast in selecting a Country Director for Liberia. When I indicated to you that someone of the stature of the president of a land grant college was desired for this position, I didn't mean to convey the impression that this would be the only criterion that would govern his selection.

My remark was intended only to convey the impression that the type of man we wish to recruit be of the calibre and stature and have the administrative experience that one usually thinks of in connection with the president of a good educational institution. Dr. Patterson, I feel, is typical of the kind of man I have in mind.

In a letter just received, however, Dr. Patterson indicated that he now realizes that he cannot break away from his present obligations, even in a few months. I am sorry that this was his final decision.

I am afraid that I overlooked my promise to send you a copy of the Liberian forestry report. I am now asking that a copy of this report be forwarded to you without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Oscar W. Meier
Director, African Operations
Technical Cooperation Administration

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

Return April 4th 1952

Dear Claude —

There is Nothing New
in my situation, at least
not since talking with
you here. In fact as of now
I plan to stick it out to the
end of the year.

I may come over around
June to attend the NAACP
Convention in Oklahoma, and I so
will be glad to talk further with
you. Regards | E. J. Dudley

April 25, 1952

Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Mr. William H. Lewis
NEA/P

My dear Mr. Lewis:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a letter I have written to Professor James V. Herring regarding Captain Ahamadu V. Sirleaf. Your office may have heard directly from the Institute of International Education.

We have found him a very interesting and worthwhile person and have done quite a little arranging for individuals in the art field to take him around and entertain him. We have also made connections with places like Cooper Union, Pratt Institute, the Brooklyn Museum, the New York Board of Education and we have a number of other arrangements to make when he comes back from Washington.

As he has told us that he is charged with the responsibility of setting up the art department at the University of Liberia, and as this will involve teacher-training programs and relationship out into the Provinces, we have felt that anything structural that could be developed would be fine.

We find him very responsive and we find that he has a very fine sense of his own limitations as to training. I have found him open-minded.

Yesterday morning when he came into the office, he brought with him, at a good deal of effort, a suitcase with two examples of weaving of native cotton - one involving dyeing - and he had some of the cotton spindles. I feel that when he gets back to Africa he will start getting up some exhibits of some of the native craft material and the natural resources from which they come. I think this might be the beginning of a really useful little inter-cultural understanding through schools with Liberia. One of the pieces of weaving involved brown cotton, which we found interesting.

April 25, 1952

I just thought that if you have not heard in your office from Mrs. Ussechevsky, you might want to get in touch with Captain Sirleaf through the Liberian Embassy. We don't know whether he is going to stay there or whether arrangements are going to be made at Howard or some other place. I didn't get into that.

Mr. Omatayo Aiyegbusi of the Yoruba Tribe who is here from Nigeria in the same art group is a very charming, modest, active and interested person. He came with an introduction from Mr. Aggrey and we have cooperated with the Institute in making appointments. He seems very happy in the friends that he has made with Mr. Ellis Wilson, Mr. Warren Harris, Palmer Hayden and some of the other artists.

I have found Mr. Al Alpertin, Public Relations Director of the Pan-American Broadcasting Company, an extremely interested and helpful person. He is very much interested in the art development and the craft development around the world among primitive peoples and advancing peoples. He has done some very nice things such as: buying tickets for the circus for Mr. Aiyegbusi and Captain Sirleaf to go together, he has had them at his home and he has gone out of his way to take them around to places that they wanted to see in the way of art centers.

I have met a Mr. Joseph Green connected with the American Geographic Society who has found a nice connection with Mr. Aiyegbusi on the map level because, after all, Mr. Aiyegbusi is a draftsman in the survey department of the Nigerian Colonial Government. Before he goes back, he is arranging to have him go out to Patterson, New Jersey to see a photo-offset color printing process, and I hope actually do some work in it so that he will get some practical experience.

Mr. Aiyegbusi has been taking some private lessons, approved by the Institute, and I guess paid for as part of his stipend in the silk screen process. He can do many more things if he has the time to do them and I do not think he is lazy.

Going back to Captain Sirleaf, I learned yesterday from Mrs. Ussechevsky that he had been quite ill with a pretty bad stomach upset. When he came down yesterday lugging his heavy suitcase, I felt very much concerned and I asked him about his stomach condition. I find that has had a bad stomach for quite a number of years. I think he would like very, very much to have a thorough physical and medical check up and I don't think his stipend from the Institute would cover it. If there is any way by which right hand of fellowship could be extended to him and this could be done as part of his visit in Washington through a connection with Howard University Medical School, I wish it could be arranged.

If Dr. Drew were only living, he could put it through. I make this as a suggestion in case you have any ideas because I am quite certain that Captain Sirleaf would be only too glad to have that opportunity. I feel that if he is going to do his best work

April 25, 1952

in art after this American experience, some effort ought to be made to have him get the best possible advice to get his physical set up on as solid a basis as possible.

A number of speaking engagements have been made on a Junior and High School level for these two men and a great many more could be done that would fit in with their basic study interests while here. I have tried, however, only to supplement and do the things that Mrs. Ussechevsky thought would be helpful because, after all, these people are here under the auspices of the Institute.

I certainly have had a fine opportunity, through the few things we have done, to see how eagerly the public school systems, the city colleges and private schools do respond to the opportunity to make contact with these people. I have also been delighted with the response that some of the artists of Negro origin of my acquaintance made to make friends with these two men.

Did you see in the paper that Ellis Wilson received the \$3,000 second prize in the National Art Contest and Exhibition put on by the Terry Art Institute in Miami, Florida? It was done somewhat in circus style and I think it was a very significant event. From the point of view of your office's connection with material or interest in material that gets into the the Voice of America Publication, I think this is good news and should be broadcasted.

I mentioned this to someone who called me on the telephone about a picture of Richmond Barthe. If you make suggestions of this sort it might be something that you would like to follow up, even though it happened about six weeks or two months ago, it will be good news for some time.

Best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Beattie Brady

MBB:og

June 7, 1952.

Mrs. Ruth C. Sloan,
United States Information Service,
U.S. State Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

I understand that T. U. Ogbee of Nigeria is travelling in the United States under a USIS program. Is he to visit Chicago? If so I would like to contact him.

I will appreciate your advice.

Very truly yours,

Claude A. Barnett.

June 7, 1952.

Mrs. Ruth C. Sloan,
United States Information Service,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Sloan:

I understand that T. U. Ogbee of Nigeria is traveling in the United States under a USIS program. Is he to visit Chicago? If so I would like to contact him.

I will appreciate your advice.

Very truly yours,

Claude A. Barnett.

July 2, 1952

Memorandum for Hon. Wm. V. S. Tubman:

The six films in this series are available for Liberia if a request was made to Mr. E. M. Glucksman, American Newsreels Corporation, 106 West End Avenue, New York City.

The films are, "The Negro in Education"; "The Negro in Science"; "The Negro in Entertainment"; "The Negro in National Affairs"; "The Negro in Industry" and "The Negro in Sports."

I suggested that the United States Information Service secure them and they may have done so. They would not cost the government anything.

C. A. Barnett

October 14, 1952

Mr. William H. Lewis,
United States Information Service,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

You are looking for a young journalist who has had some experience and who is capable.

George M. Daniels who is on the staff of The Chicago Defender and who also has done work on our staff for a considerable time, is interested in going to Africa and in doing newspaper or information work.

At his own request Mr. Daniels was placed on foreign copy and for several months has handled stories relating to Africa for ANP.

Well trained, an excellent personality, I believe he would do a good job.

You would prefer a married man or one who wished to marry? Mr. Daniels has matrimony in his future plans. If there are any allowances which would permit him to take or send for the young woman who is to be his wife, he would like to know about them.

Regards to Mrs. Sloan. I presume she will be back soon.

Very truly yours,

Claude A. Barnett

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



October 27, 1952

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Bill Lewis tells me that you have referred a young journalist from the staff of the Chicago Defender to us as one who is interested in going to Africa for our program. I am writing Mr. Daniels today and will ask him to fill out and return a regular application form. Any other good people you have we would appreciate hearing about.

Ernie Fisk has just returned from a trip to Africa and tells me that our friend Rudy Aggrey ranks tops in performance in all phases of the program.

Sincerely yours,



Ruth C. Sloan
Chief, Field Programs Staff for Africa
International Information Administration

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director, Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois.

January 24, 1953

Miss Queen E. Shootes,
926 E. Dunklin Street,
Jefferson City, Mo.

Dear Miss Shootes:

It was interesting hearing from you. Just before I received your letter Colonel Walcott had telephoned and asked that I contact you if in any way I could make a suggestion which might be useful to you.

I enjoyed seeing you at Lincoln University and thought the whole say was a splendid occasion.

From what you say, I gather you had filled out a Form 57 and sent it in. I don't know where you sent it but I would make two suggestions.

Write Mr. Oscar Meier, Director, African Operations Technical Cooperation Administration, Department of State, Washington, D. C. Describe your abilities. Tell him you would like to make a formal application to serve in one of the countries or areas under his jurisdiction. You can use my name as a reference.

Write Mr. Stanley Andrews, Administration of the Technical Cooperation Administration, Washington, D. C. He is in charge of the whole program and your letter should, therefore, descend into the right hands even though he is not the one to handle it. Mr. Meier, whom I know personally, is in charge of Africa.

Then write the Director of Home Economics Division, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.

All of these are sorties. I do not know just how far home economics fits into these programs but would assume it does. In any event, you will have started folk to knowing of your ambitions and it may reach farther.

Miss Queen E. Shootes,.....2

1/24/53

Here are two other people to write. Dr. Ruth Sloan, African Division, State Department, Washington, D. C.

Tell her you are interested in service anywhere in the world but that I suggested you ask her for leads.

Then write Dr. Flemmig P. Kittrell, Dean of Home Economics Division, Howard University, Washington.

Miss Kittrell has been to Africa, India and Europe and may have some definite ideas to offer. You can tell her I suggested that you write.

It was certainly good to hear the fine reports regarding your work at Lincoln University. I hope you will keep me in touch with the progress of your effort.

I don't know whether the U. S. Public Health Service has a home economics division but if so I would apply and specify foreign service.

You might airmail Major Mary Mills, Beirut, Lebanon, C/o The American Legation, a colored girl who is working under USPH. She might run into some angles over that way.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

May 22, 1953

Bishop Frederick D. Jordan,
112 West 120th Street,
New York 27, New York.

Dear Fred:

Actisha sent me the material I needed to Washington and I contacted the State Department, and the British Embassy officials. This letter then is a report of what transpired with suggestions which you can follow up on.

The whole area of Central and Eastern Africa in the State Department is in charge of Nicholas Feld. I was at a little party with him a couple of years ago but not realize that was his area.

When I went to call on him he had James J. Durnan, who is in charge of the Southern Rhodesia desk, come in. I told the story. Dr. Emory Ross had felt there might be material in their dossier which gave some background or hidden reason for the action taken against you.

Both Feld and Durnan knew of your contemplated journey and had heard, I believe, that you had been refused admission but had no details.

They agreed to check with their Salisbury representative and their representative in London to see what could be uncovered. I learned from them that Great Britain, while acting as consular agent for Southern Rhodesia, has no control over that colony. It is a protectorate with its own independent government. Northern Rhodesia, however, is a definite British territory.

Feld and Durnan could not figure out why a telegram would come from Johannesburg and commit Southern Rhodesia at the same time. They are going to try to discover what was in the telegram, who signed it, etc. They have promised to keep in touch with us and let us know what they find.

They asked me for all data I had so I gave them the material which Mrs. Jordan sent me, i.e. a copy of each letter and the statement to the missionary people in London.

State Dept

5/22/53

Mr. Feld who worked in South Africa and Eastern Africa until three years ago when he came back to the U.S. could only assume that because of the general unrest out there they are screening everyone with great care and are over apprehensive. He pointed out, however, that normally a visa is not required for Southern Rhodesia but that one is required for Northern Rhodesia. I told him Los Angeles had told you none was required for Northern Rhodesia but when I read the letter out loud it said Southern Rhodesia and did not mention Northern Rhodesia.

I told them that that you wanted was permission to land. I am sure their investigations should turn up something.

I went to another office in State Department, that of Dr. Ruth Sloan. She is in Information Service but for some reasons has been assigned many things relating to Negroes. She is able and has a colored assistant on a high level, Bill Lewis. I am giving you all these names so you can call on the people when you go to Washington.

Dr. Sloan was out of town but Mr. Lewis, who is naturally interested, had read about your refusal even though that no arial had not come directly to their department. He made one suggestion which I think is good. In addition to having Senator Knowland write the State Department, have a letter stating the whole case and asking for the assistance of the Department sent to Secretary Dulles from the Church. I think you might have two or three bishops sign it and Dr. Berry as well. Lewis says that Dulles is especially susceptible to churches he thinks he has discovered.

Perhaps one of the most important contacts was that of the Colonial Attache's office at the British Embassy. The Colonial Attache, Mr. Campbell, was away but the person who started with the office and has been secretary every since it was opened serving now under the third attache, is Mrs. V. Cooper. She is most competent and in a sense might be said to run the office although the attaches have all been brilliant, forceful men.

She thinks Los Angeles made a mistake. She thinks the office there should have told you to get a visa for Northern Rhodesia but her records indicate not for Southern Rhodesia. She cannot understand why you were treated so. She is much concerned. She is writing the consulate general's office in Los Angeles. She is contacting London and I gather will have them query Northern Rhodesia. She says it all seems very peculiar to her.

I suggest that you send her a copy of your statement, the letter from the consul general's office in Los Angeles and a copy of Gow's letter as well, indicating at the bottom of Gow's letter who he is. Address her as follows:

Mrs. V. Cooper,
Colonial Attache,
British Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Etta joins in best regards.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

September 16, 1953

Dr. Ruth Sloan, Chief,
Field Programs Staff for Africa
International Information Administration,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Sloan:

Inclosed you will find a letter from Metz T. P. Lochard which gives something of his background. He is thoroughly competent to do a good job in the position you described.

There are additional facts which I asked Dr. Lochard for in conversation. They are as follows:

He was born in Marseilles, France of Haitian and French parents--his being born there took place while his parents were visiting France.

He lived in the United States some time before taking out citizenship papers, becoming a United States citizen in 1945 through the Chicago Federal court.

He worked for The Chicago Defender for 12 years first as foreign news editor, then as editor from 1939 to 1947. Later he published the Chicago Globe, now suspended.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



September 16, 1953

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KARACHI, PAKISTAN

HOMER SMITH
ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

AMBROZINE E. VILLIERS
ANCON, CANAL ZONE

GEORGE C. GREAVES
PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

ADOLPH GEREAU
ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS

SAM MORRIS
RUDOLPH DUNBAR
LONDON, ENGLAND

JACOB BROWNE
MONROVIA, LIBERIA

WILBERT E. HEMMING
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

NNAMDI AZIKIWE
LAGOS, NIGERIA

HENRY B. COLE
ACCRA, GOLD COAST,
WEST AFRICA

EMANUEL R. RACINE
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

CHICAGO PHONE
OAKLAND 4-6400

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1915 14TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MICHIGAN 6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Dr. Ruth Sloan, Chief,
Field Programs Staff for Africa
International Information Administration,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Sloan:

Inclosed you will find a letter from Metz T. P.
Lor



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

INFORMAL

October 5, 1953

Dear Claude:

The Caribbean Commission in the Department has asked me to thank you for sending the name of Mr. Lochard. Unfortunately, it arrived the day after the recommendations had to go into the Commission.

There is, of course, a possibility that the American members of the Commission may have preferred to have a U.S. born American for the job had his application been submitted. I am glad to know of this chap, however, as frequently people do ask me for recommendations for international positions.

I hope to be in Chicago in November for a few days and will let you know ahead of time so that we can get together.

With very best to you and Etta.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ruth C. Sloan".

Ruth C. Sloan
Office of Policy and Programs
African Area

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

INFORMAL

November 13, 1953

Dear Claude:

I am about to make my yearly trek to Chicago. There is to be a conference on Africa held by the Norman Wait Harris Foundation at the University of Chicago from Wednesday evening, the 25th of November, through Sunday, the 29th.

I hope to take a plane out of here early Wednesday morning and arrive in Chicago sometime before noon. Our first meeting is not until that evening so I will try to call you sometime Wednesday afternoon.

I will be staying on the campus in the Quadrangle Club.

Until then.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ruth".

Ruth C. Sloan
Office of Policy and Programs
African Area

Mr. Claude Barnett, Director
Associated Negro Press
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

Washington, D. C.
December 1, 1953

Dear Etta and Claude:

This is just a brief note to let my friends know that I am leaving Government in January to set up my own office on African and Near Eastern affairs. I will operate out of our present apartment for the time being and my address will be Ruth C. Sloan Associates, 4201 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.

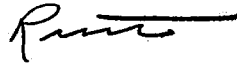
I plan to issue an African newsletter monthly; publish a Survey of American Interests in Africa; and write an historical survey of educational developments in Africa for the 20th Century Fund survey.

In addition, I hope to have contracts to serve as a public relations consultant for American businessmen in Africa and for European and African government officials in this country. I also plan to give lectures on Africa and the Near East - both on the lecture platform and on the radio and arrange institutes on Africa in various cities throughout the United States - utilizing Africans, Americans, and Europeans as lecturers to help create a better understanding of Africa, its problems, and its importance to the United States.

I am putting the word "Associates" in my title in order to emphasize the fact that I feel the venture will succeed only to the extent that I am able to associate my friends with me in each and every undertaking.

I will send you a copy of my first African Newsletter in January.

Sincerely,



Thought you might want one of these form letters. Hope Etta is better. I enjoyed seeing you.

December 4, 1955

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
4201 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ruth:

I started to do a brief story on your new venture but thought there might be some nuance or angle which you would prefer to have stressed. I, therefore, suggest that you prepare what you wish said. Please point out that you are one of the best known Americans among Africans, your frequent visits to the area, your work which has given you intimate contact and great understanding of the problems involved, etc.

Etta had a fall on the steps but is all right again and away for a concert in Shreveport.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

INFORMAL

December 15, 1953

Dear Claude:

Thanks for your good letter of December 4. I have decided that I should probably get up a formal news release on my venture shortly after I leave Government on January 8.

I appreciate very much your offer to do a story. Ebony magazine has also suggested that they would like to do one. I will send a picture along with the curriculum vitae and the general information on the project.

It was a lot of fun seeing you and Etta. I am glad that she is feeling alright again and I wish her success on her concert tour.

With very best Season's Greetings to you both.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ruth C. Sloan".

Ruth C. Sloan
Office of Policy and Programs
African Area

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

December 28, 1953

Dear Ruth:

I hope this reaches you ere you leave office.

I would like to know the name of the Consul General in Belgian Congo.

We have carvings from many areas but not from the Congo and I would like him to put us in touch with firms from whom we could buy there.

Hope your plans are proceeding satisfactorily.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan,
Office of Policy and Programs,
African Area,
U. S. Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

June 23, 1954

Dr. Luther H. Foster, President,
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

Dear Dr. Foster:

Last week I was invited to attend a luncheon at Blair House in Washington. The affair, given by the U. S. State Department, was in honor of Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, recently named Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria.

Dr. Azikwe publishes a chain of seven or eight newspapers in Nigeria and is one of the leading figures in the nationalistic circles in West Africa.

Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byrnes was the host. Besides State Department people there was present, the general manager of The Export-Import Bank, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, one of Harold Stassen's top men, I don't recall his official designation, several British Embassy officials, Cong. Adam Powell, Dean Hill of Lincoln U., Dr. Snowden of Howard U. etc.

The event seemed significant because it showed the importance with which the State Department is attaching to West Africa these days. One of the luncheon guests from the Foreign Agricultural Relations Division, asked if I would visit his department the next day to discuss some phases of the Point 4 program in Liberia. I did so.

There were five men present including the head of the division when I arrived at the Department of Agriculture. There seems to be so many overtones relating to Tuskegee in this whole African situation that I feel impelled to sketch in an outline the background as I see it.

It would have been preferable to have talked with you. You may be more familiar with developments than one might assume. In any event I would feel derelict if I did not share these views with you even if some of them prove overdrawn. For this reason I am attaching a memorandum which seeks to pinpoint reasons for some happenings and attitudes.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

MEMORANDUM TO DR. FOSTER:

(PERSONAL)

Tuskegee has occupied a unique place in the field of Negro education and racial leadership long after the days of Booker T. Washington's undisputed preeminence.

It overshadowed private colleges because in addition to larger income and endowment funds, it had a quasi-federal status with support for its cooperative extension and home economic work.

It enjoyed greater freedom than the state land grant institutions have had until half a dozen years ago, and yet it was associated with those schools because of its assumption of some land grant functions. Dr. Patterson served as president of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges. Federal officials generally welcomed the opportunity of working with Tuskegee. It was easier to secure federal funds for projects at that school which seemed to represent the whole group than for other institutions whether state or private.

There was a rather clear line of demarkation between the private and state schools, however, and serving as a consultant to the association maintained by the latter, I discovered what appeared to be an objection to our "riding with the hounds and running with the hares." An important cog in the land grant association yet we were doubling as the leader of the private colleges, serving as the most impressive and "saleable" of the UNCF schools. It would be too much to expect not to find some jealousies lurking beneath the surface.

What has this to do with Africa? Booker T. Washington and Dr. R. R. Moton were prime factors in the launching of and later the program of The Phelps-Stokes Fund. The Fund became the organization concerned with African and Negro life which was closest to the State Department. This was due to its early survey of African Education.

Phelps-Stokes' operation of Booker Washington Institute in Liberia, which required a great deal of contact with the African section of State, solidified this association.

Liberia was picked to become the guinea pig for all Point-4 operations. Actually the American Mission to Liberia during and after World War II was a blueprint for what was later called Point-4 and expanded world-wide. Agriculture, skills, health, education were the areas stressed.

Booker Washington Institute was to be the vocational school to train the necessary skilled people to help in the country's development. The U. S. took over the salaries of certain teachers in BWI. The government appropriated the money through the Phelps-Stokes Fund which became the agency to serve as liaison.

Teachers, principally from Hampton and Tuskegee Institutes were employed to serve at BWI. The name of Tuskegee was almost synonymous with the operation. Agriculture moved into the hands of Frank E. Pinder of the American Mission. Pinder, well known at Tuskegee, had been associated with Albon Holsey and myself and was as zealous for the welfare of the institution as though he were an alumnus.

Dr. Edward Brice, a Tuskegee man with a doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania, I believe, became Point-4 education director in Liberia. At one time there was a proposed program to make Tuskegee a training center with U. S. Government support. Teachers and students were to be trained for service in Africa and other tropical areas. There were forces in both State and General Education Board interested in this project which Dr. Patterson was pushing.

There was growing agreement that Liberia and Africa might be keys to the future. It was also apparent that greater interest in Liberia and Africa was developing among Negroes and in Negro educational institutions.

MEMORANDUM TO DR. L. H. FOSTER.....3

The Point-4 program was set up in Liberia. A Dr. C. Reed Hill, white, was named as the first country director. He selected a former dean of agriculture at West Va. University to be agricultural head of the program. I had occasion to confer with the two of them several times and urged them to follow the strong and popular program which Pinder had laid out. They went over with Anglo-Saxon superiority notions and sought to supplant Pinder and were removed and returned home.

This group had proposed that the University of West Virginia become a laboratory for solving Liberia's problems. West Virginia State would handle the extension service end and presumably advise on any racial situations. I told them and I assume others did that West Virginia knew nothing about farming. There are only 700 Negro farmers in the entire state and some of those only farm about 10 acres.

Dr. John W. Davis, however, caught the broad vision of the possibilities in the African program. He developed interest in it in land grant circles. As chairman of the association's executive committee he has long been a dominant influence in the organization. A man of splendid ability he enjoys playing politics. He has apparently maneuvered with great skill in this situation from the inside. Closely associated have been President Evans of Prairie View and President Atwood of Kentucky State.

It would take too long to enumerate the shifts which brought President Evans to the fore and sent him to Ethiopia on an inspection tour for Point-4. Later when the white country director had been recalled and President Davis had reached retirement age in West Virginia, he was named country director for Liberia's Point-4, the first time a Negro had received an appointment of this calibre.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. FOSTER.....4

At this conference Tuesday, I was told, presumably with a degree of confidence, that instead of the training program being established at Tuskegee, the site had been shifted to Prairie View. Contracts it was said are almost ready for signature.

Perhaps some of my suspicions are imaginary but it would be worth a pretty penny to know from just what source the Indonesian aspect was pushed toward Tuskegee.

Dr. John W. Davis will not return to Liberia when his contract is up this fall. This is not because he is not enthusiastic about the job or has not done well in it. He is keenly aware of the importance of the African situation to American Negro life. He, however, has I understand a writing commitment for next year which he must carry out.

Dr. Davis has not announced his retirement publicly. He is endeavoring to select and place his successor before doing so, it would seem. Dr. Atwood has been mentioned because the future of Kentucky State may be a bit uncertain after integration gets in stride in that state.

Dr. Evans was not interested or was unable to consider the post. It is said that a dean at Prairie View whose name escapes me has been proposed.

Dr. Brice, who some time after he left Tuskegee served as State Negro Agent in charge of extension in South Carolina, is a candidate but as an employee cannot fight openly. He is serving as acting director just now. Brice is exceedingly capable and I am certain Dr. Patterson will give him whatever support he can. I threw his name into the conference.

Dr. Potts was mentioned most favorably by one of the men in the conference. He has had contact with Dr. Potts and thinks highly of him.

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. FOSTER.....5

A suggestion was made during the conversation to the effect that if Dr. Tobias, Dr. Patterson and myself made a suggestion it might be influential.

As I recall it, however, this mention did not refer to the training contract.

The whole picture is quite interesting.

June 23, 1954

Dr. Luther H. Foster, President,
Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

Dear Dr. Foster:

Last week I was invited to attend a luncheon at Blair House in Washington. The affair, given by the U. S. State Department, was in honor of Dr. Nnamdi Azikwe, recently named Prime Minister of Eastern Nigeria.

Dr. Azikwe publishes a chain of seven or eight newspapers in Nigeria and is one of the leading figures in the nationalistic circles in West Africa.

Assistant Secretary of State Henry Byrnes was the host. Besides State Department people there was present, the general manager of The Export-Import Bank, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, one of Harold Stassen's top men, I don't recall his official designation, several British Embassy officials, Cong. Adam Powell, Dean Hill of Lincoln U., Dr. Snowden of Howard U. etc.

The event seemed significant because it showed the importance with which the State Department is attaching to West Africa these days. One of the luncheon guests from the Foreign Agricultural Relations Division, asked if I would visit his department the next day to discuss some phases of the Point 4 program in Liberia. I did so.

There were five men present including the head of the division when I arrived at the Department of Agriculture. There seems to be so many overtones relating to Tuskegee in this whole African situation that I feel impelled to sketch in an outline the background as I see it.

It would have been preferable to have talked with you. You may be more familiar with developments than one might assume. In any event I would feel derelict if I did not share these views with you even if some of them prove overdrawn. For this reason I am attaching a memorandum which seeks to pinpoint reasons for some happenings and attitudes.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

State

January 19, 1954

Bishop S. L. Greene,
President Council of Bishops,
A.M.E. Church,
Morris Brown College,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Bishop Greene:

Thanks for your letter of January 15. I appreciated hearing from you and for your remembrance. I do not believe I can stop by Savannah—there are so many demands these days—but I heard Mrs. Barnett who is to sing at Florida A and M University and then to be at Tuskegee February 19, say that she expected to attend the Bishops Council. I thought she said you had extended the invitation.

I wish we had had a chance to talk about the difficulties which beset Bishop Jordan. We here have had great interest because of our association with African affairs. We placed all of our facilities at his disposal and that of Dr. L. L. Berry under whose immediate supervision the mission endeavor came.

We heard from Bishop Jordan from Rome on his first trip to Southern Rhodesia when he was stopped in Northern Rhodesia. When he arrived in London I telephoned him by overseas and had him confer with our London representative and made certain suggestions regarding his contacting important London missionary people. That is how we had the story before anybody else.

Meanwhile I had written a close friend of mine in Southern Rhodesia of his troubles in entering South Africa and of his expected landing in Southern Rhodesia. This friend who is a professor in the University of Chicago was making a tour of all Africa. He was a close friend of Consul General Hoover in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia and they were prepared to do all they could to succor Bishop Jordan and implement his entry.

When he was forced to return to America they wrote me puzzled that he had not arrived. Of course he was stopped before he got there. There was a technicality involved, however, which may have been a legitimate excuse. They are exceedingly touchy just now on whom they let come into the Rhodesias and are especially wary of white South Africans he tells me. The latter hope to take it over.

State

Bishop S. L. Greene.....2

1/19/54

When Bishop Jordan returned I went to the State Department in Washington. I knew quite well the man on the East African desk. They agreed to make an investigation. Then I went to the British Embassy, the Colonial Attache of which, Archie Campbell had been in my office in Chicago a few days before. I asked them to find out why Northern Rhodesia should stop Bishop Jordan?

There was plenty of under surface investigation and Dr. Emory Ross of the Foreign Mission Council was active in helping.

I did not hear from Archie Campbell immediately and wrote to ask what he found. The inclosed letter is his reply which came only a few days ago. This is my only copy of Mr. Campbell's letter. Please return it. You can make a copy of it if you desire.

It is still funny to me how they know in South Africa what Bishop Jordan is doing so quickly. There appears to be a lead somewhere somehow.

I hope you keep in touch with me and that you come by when you are next in Chicago so we can measure some of our impressions and talk the whole thing out.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

March 2, 1954

Bishop Sherman L. Greene,
Morris Brown College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Bishop Greene:

It had been my hope to have had a letter or report on the meeting at Savannah but little came. We waited but while we have a member paper in Savannah, The Tribune, our coverage there is not very effective.

You will be interested in reading this letter from one of the persons who became interested in Bishop Jordan's entry into Southern Rhodesia. The Bishop has shown quite remarkable even though expected, ability to present views which were constructive and fair even though not popular with the masses. I have the feeling he will be permitted to return without too much trouble. Reports through a friend in the State Department indicate the U. S. Consul Hoover at Salisbury was most impressed by Bishop Jordan.

You might return this letter.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

copy in Jordan
State ✓

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

MAY 5, 1955

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Secretary Rusk has asked me to thank you for calling our attention to the cable you received from Ghana on April 22.

If I am correct in assuming that this unsigned cable did not come from one of your own stringers, it would appear to be the third case we know of in which a press service in this country has received a Ghana Government press release by direct cable from Accra.

It is heartening to know that the American press, as exemplified by your action, is alert in spotting such propaganda when it emanates directly from foreign governments.

Your thoughtfulness in sending us the Ghanaian cable is appreciated.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

G. MENNEN WILLIAMS

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois 60653.

May 28, 1955

Mr. William Moran, Chief
African Division
Foreign Operations Administration
605 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Moran:

I regret not reaching you Thursday when Dr. Patterson and I visited your division. Dr. F. B. Patterson, who is director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and I talked with Mr. Harry Harman and later with the officials in the African Division of State and the new Ambassador, Richard L. Jones. I did not realize you were now in this agency.

We are interested in the FOA operation in Liberia. We believe that if this program is successful and speedily and effectively implemented, it can have an important effect upon the future of Liberia. It can even have effect upon whatever part Liberia may find itself able to play in the forward march of all West Africa.

The position of Country Director is a most important one. We hope it may be placed in the hands of a person who has training, skill, goodwill and the ability to really do a job.

The selection of former director Richard L. Jones was a stroke of pure good luck. The wisdom of the selection was demonstrated by his promotion to his new post. Lightning may not strike twice in the same place in quite that fashion.

Dr. Patterson, who is also former president of Tuskegee Institute, has been to Liberia several times, the last time to draft the law under which the new university system is to be implemented; also stopped there enroute from his task as a member of the International Bank study of Nigeria.

I have been to Liberia several times and am a trustee of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, which formerly served as a liaison between the State Department and Liberia. For a number of years, I served as a trustee of Booker Washington Institute at Monrovia; in fact until the school was given to the Liberian government a couple of years ago. Likewise, I served on the board of the

5/29/55

Liberia Company which has holdings there. This, I hope, explains our interest in the country and in this post.

Dr. Patterson and I are both convinced that you have a man right on your own staff in Liberia, who has all of the qualifications for the post of country director. He has exceptional ability, has a doctor's degree in education, a bachelor's degree in agriculture, served as state director of the Negro U.S. Extension Service in South Carolina. For the past three years, he has been director of education under the U.S. Mission to Liberia. His name is Dr. Edward W. Brice. You have the data on his background.

Permit us to commend Dr. Brice to you in the highest of terms.

We feel confident you would not want this job to become a political football. If, however, you feel that equation will weigh heavily, I am certain we can win adequate support into action in his behalf.

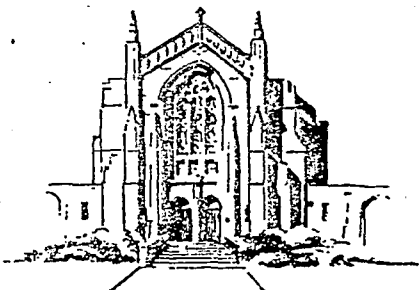
We hope you will give Dr. Brice every consideration. If you would like to talk with me about the matter, please phone me or I will be glad to return to Washington.

With every good wish that a selection will be made which will strengthen the whole program and help you to accomplish the important job to be done there, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Claude A. Barnett
Director

jmr



300 Bay State Road, Boston 15, Massachusetts

Boston University
MARSH CHAPEL

August 6, 1955

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
National News Service
3531 South Parkway
Chicago, 15, Illinois

Dear Mr. Barnett:

First of all, let me express my regret again that it was impossible for me to get away to go to New Haven for the dedication of Mariah Barnett Tinnin.

I am wondering if you can give me some advice about the next steps for our daughter. I may say that I am writing this letter on my own initiative and at this moment without her knowledge. She is twenty-one years of age and was graduated from the Boston University School of Journalism in August 1954. For three months she served in the Public Relations office of Harry Moon at the "Crisis" in New York. From January 10 to July 1 she was fortunate enough to have an internship with the editor of the editorial page of the "St. Louis Post Dispatch". She is interested in public relations and in writing as a newspaper woman. There is a possibility that she may go to the University of Puerto Rico for three or four months this fall for the purpose of perfecting her speaking knowledge of Spanish, widening her experience, and acquainting herself with the social structure on that island. I wonder if there would be any market for articles which she might write in the event that she goes there.

Out of your wide experience as the dean of newspaper men in the United States I wonder if you can give me any suggestions as to the next steps for her. She has ability and can work. She returns to Boston from San Francisco within the next two weeks at which time I would like to be in position to talk intelligently to her about her plans. Anything that you can say to me as the father that is distilled out of your particular kind of wisdom will be deeply appreciated.

Thank you for taking the time to write me. Mrs. Thurman joins me in personal greetings to you and Mrs. Barnett.

Sincerely yours,

Howard Thurman
Dean

August 15, 1955

Dr. Howard Thurman, Dean,
Marsh Chapel,
Boston University,
500 Bay State Road,
Boston 15, Mass.

Dear Dr. Thurman:

It is always good to hear from you. This letter had an element of surprise because I did not imagine your daughter had attained her majority. She must be a most interesting girl.

The experience she has had since leaving Boston University must have been most stimulating. At the Crisis she would have been inducted into that odd realm where we live behind a darkened glass. Then to have had an internship with the St. Louis Post Dispatch, which I have always regarded as one of America's best newspapers is another rare privilege.

Her desire to engage in "writing as a newspaper woman" is a laudable one. The time for integrated newspaper work is seemingly breaking as it is in so many fields. Certainly the big rewards are in general rather than racial journalism.

Even in the Puerto Rican journey she plans, I have an idea she will find more outlets by trying for some of the magazines or travel agencies than with our own press. Actually the interest of colored people in Puerto Rico is negligible apparently. If she was successful in arranging for a series with let's say one of the larger newspapers or magazines it would probably be because she is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Thurman rather than her excellence as a writer.

Here is one thing I would like to suggest, however. The United States Information Service has been looking for young people with good basic training. They would prefer some experience but what she has and will have should cover that to a considerable extent.

Dr. Howard Thurman.....2

8/13/55

The person in charge is Miss Virginia Robinson, in the State Department, African Desk, United States Information Service.

Her predecessor was Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, 4200 Cathedral Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Dr. Sloan held the post for ten years and is now publisher of the African News, a news letter.

She knows her way around the State Department and would be delighted to counsel your daughter and introduce her to Virginia Robinson. It is possible she might suggest another division.

Such a post would give additional training and a broad outlook. It may be she would be regarded as too young. Of that I am not certain. I suggested one young fellow, Rudolph Aggrey, to Dr. Sloan. She finally took him with reservations and he made good in a big way though they felt he was too young for the hot spot in which they placed him. It might work again.

We were sorry you could not get to New Haven for Mariah Barnett's dedication. Etta and I were there.

It was a lovely ceremony performed by the Unitarian Minister at the beautiful little estate where he lives. She is a beautiful little girl and we hope for much for her.

Please remember us to your wife and with best wishes for your daughter, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Claude A. Barnett

September 7, 1955

Chief of Protocol, Mr. Simmons,
Attention Miss Nichols--Office of Protocol,
Department of State,
Virginia Avenue, 21st Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Permit me to express my great appreciation for the invitation to attend the luncheon in honor of Minister Balewa, Minister of Transportation for the Federation of Nigeria.

I will be unable to attend because of previous commitments for September 14, but I hope you will express my regrets to the Minister and my hope that we shall meet before he leaves our country.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

African Affairs

February 27, 1956

Mr. William Moran, Chief,
African Division,
Foreign Operations Administration,
803 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Moran:

I expect to be in Washington this coming week end and will phone you on arrival. Perhaps we can chat a bit.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

March 17, 1956

U. S. Information Service,
State Department,
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Ware

Dear Mr. Ware:

Thank you for the opportunity of talking with you last week. I am very much sold on the effectiveness of the work which USIS is doing in West Africa. Your men there are excellent.

I neglected to tell you that in the Northern Region which is not now being touched by USIS work, the Minister of Social Welfare and Surveys told me that the native officials of that area would welcome it with open arms.

His name is Hon. Shettima Kashim and his address, Ministry of Social Welfare and Surveys, Northern Region of Nigeria, Kaduna, Nigeria.

You mentioned the use of films. It seems to me you would be interested in a series of motion picture shorts for West Africa which were produced for Liggett & Myers three or four years ago.

The title was Negro America. The different films told about "The Negro in Education," "The Negro in Science", "The Negro in Religion," and "The Negro in Medicine," etc.

These films advertised Chesterfield cigarettes but the advertising could easily be eliminated.

I did the introductions in some of the films which were shown in 500 theatres where the patronage was principally Negro. The films were produced by All-American Newsreels, 222 E. 46th St., New York, Mr. E. H. Glucksmann, president, but it might be well for you to contact Mr. E. H. Ellis or Mr. Robert Gilman of Cunningham & Walsh advertising agency, 260 Madison Avenue, New York. I feel confident they would cooperate.

Very truly yours,

Claude A. Barnett

May 15, 1956

Mr. George V. Allen
Assistant Secretary of State, for
Near Eastern South Asian and African Affairs
U. S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

Your recent address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, apparently was given immediate and wide-placed distribution.

It seems to have attracted more attention in Europe and Africa than it received in the United States.

Interesting questions have been raised in Africa, while whole-souled approval seems to have been awarded in the colonial areas which have expressed themselves.

You probably have seen the editorial in the *Liberian Age*, reputed to be the semi-official organ of the Liberian Government. If not, permit me to quote:

"U. S. Policy Towards Africa

"In this issue of the *Liberian Age* we carry in full a lengthy report of statements made by Mr. George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State of America, regarding the United States policy towards Africa.

"Mr. Allen has been quite unequivocal in outlining America's stand on various problems in this vast continent and the statement of policy is deserving of the keenest study by students on African Affairs.

"But let it be said at once that the statement is remarkable for what it failed to say as for what it deemed wise to say. And this is the heart of the matter, for it is those things which have been adroitly ignored which are of vital importance to Africa's rising nationalism, and which will, in the foreseeable future grow to immense proportions calling for astute statesmanship.

5/19/56

"The fact is, those problems are already here with us in varied degrees and it would have been interesting to know America's mind and attitude on them. We refer in particular to such controversial issues as in Algeria, racial tension in South Africa, and the whole future of White Africa's relationship with the rest of Black Africa.

"This country, which is really on a cusp of inter-racial tranquility in a desert of inter-racial turbulence, is in an enviable state but cannot afford to ignore the basic facts of events which may affect us in the long run.

"It is easily appreciated that America is caught in a dilemma in her policy toward Africa. In the first place her activities at the United Nations on African questions are indicative of the fact that her strategy demands compromise with the European powers with which she has a community of interests, as against the sufferings and injustices of African peoples. So far as the record of the United Nations is concerned, not once has America voted against Britain or France on any African issue, although on occasions she has abstained. The truth is, as the Bible says, if you are not for me you are against me.

"When the Wamoru tribe in Tanganyika were forcibly removed from their ancient lands by European settlers, despite condemnation by other nations, America aided Britain and voted with her.

"The constant complaints of the Herero tribe against racial injustices have yet to find solace in the American spirit of 1776, which for practical purposes now seems to remain an elusive ghost in international affairs. And what stand has America taken in the unhappy situation now facing the Basuto and Bantu tribes?

"No doubt racial conditions in America itself must influence her foreign policy with Africans. But it will indeed be a sad day for the world to see the greatest power on earth fall in her leadership when the growing hostility between black and white Africa comes to a head as it certainly will.

"No Mr. Allen, America has yet to tackle the deeper problems and the vital issues which can make or mar this continent in the foreseeable future."

The Times of London and East Africa and Rhodesia, "the Settler's paper" welcomed your views completely.

Interest in African affairs among Negroes in America is increasing rapidly. They have not been unaware of the position taken by our United States representatives in supporting measures before the United Nations which favored the position of the colonial powers rather than the welfare of their black subjects. Frequently the position taken seemed to clash with the traditional principles of our nation when the aspirations of subject people toward freedom and independence are considered.

-3- Mr. George V. Allen

5/15/56

Negroes in America are beginning to question the governmental links our country has forged with South Africa, with Belgian Congo and East African areas including, it is understood, even Portuguese East Africa.

Just what is the position of our State Department upon the problems of the colonial areas? Where do we stand on South Africa's attempts to preempt South West Africa and to take over Basutoland and Swaziland? What attitude have we expressed on Kenya? On Southern Rhodesia and our mining interests?

We would appreciate a statement by you outlining the position of the United States. We will be glad to have this in writing, though I would appreciate also the opportunity of talking with you when I am in Washington, Friday, May 18. I expect to be at the Roger Smith Hotel.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
NEA/P

June 13, 1956

Dear Mrs. Dunigan:

As per our telephone conversation this morning, I am enclosing a photograph of Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen and United States Ambassador Richard L. Jones, for your use for publication purposes. The caption is attached to the photo.

If ever I can be of assistance to you in your press relations with representatives of the various African countries, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Rupert Prohme
Public Affairs Adviser
for Africa

Enclosure:

One photograph.

Mrs. Alice Dunigan,
3509 11th Street, N.W., Apt. 2,
Washington, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

June 21 1956

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Upon returning to the office from my African trip this week, I had the opportunity to read your good letter of May 15, 1956 in which you outline your views on United States policy toward Africa.

The matters you discuss and the questions you raise are of such a nature that I would much prefer to discuss them with you personally. When you are next in Washington please let me know so that I can set aside a time for us to review the problems you cite and in which we are both vitally interested.

Sincerely yours,

George V. Allen
Assistant Secretary

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

Why are we so closely tied up with the governments of South and East Africa for example?

Do we feel any real sense of responsibility for the peoples of Africa below the Sahara? Your recent trip makes you-together with Mrs. Frances P. Bolton, the only people I know who are really interested. I don't know what happens to our diplomatic--consular representatives who stay over there for awhile.

Fine folk many of them but they aquire a tense look in the lines around their mouths.

I am not saying that these people are above blame, that they are totally mistreated but even the best administrators as I think the English are have undoubtedly delayed training the folk while they milked for all it was worth.

July 7, 1956

Mr. Rupert Prohme,
Public Affairs Adviser for Africa,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

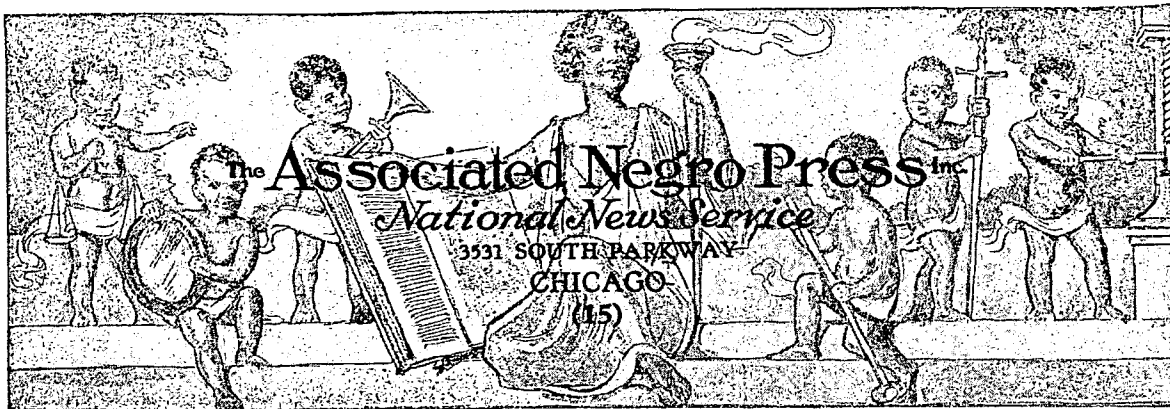
Dear Mr. Prohme:

Mrs. Dunnigan of our Washington office has sent on to us the quite excellent photograph of Assistant Secretary of State Allen and Ambassador Richard L. Jones.

We could use 40 mats, double column of such a photo if you can make them available.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



July

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WASHINGTON, D.C.
ADAMS 2-6400

PARIS BUREAU
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15 RUE JASMIN
PARIS, FRANCE

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS CHICAGO

September 14, 1956

Mr. Leo G. Cyr, Director
Office of African Affairs
U. S. State Department
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Cyr:

Have you copies of any addresses or statements or pronouncements which have been made or issued by any executive in the State Department which sets forth our policy toward Africa?

Would you be good enough to send these to me? Perhaps the successor to Mr. George V. Allen or Mr. Allen himself may have issued statements of policy which would indicate the United States' policy toward Africa.

I wish to use this material on a panel and will appreciate anything you can send me which will indicate where we stand and show what we have done to implement our position.

With best wishes, I remain

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

September 22 1956

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Your letter of September 14 to Mr. Cyr, requesting material on United States policy toward Africa, has been referred to this office for reply.

The most recent statement of United States policy toward Africa was made by former Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen in his address before the American Academy of Political Science in Philadelphia, April 21, 1956. I understand from previous correspondence that you have already read and evaluated this statement. Accordingly, we are forwarding you two recent official press releases announcing the appointment of Joseph Palmer II as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs and the reorganization of the old Office of African Affairs into two new offices--the Office of Northern Africa Affairs and the Office of Southern Africa Affairs.

It is my suggestion that when you are next planning to come to Washington you inform us so that we can arrange an appointment for you to discuss United States African policy with Deputy Assistant Secretary Palmer.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin M. J. Kretzmann
Public Affairs Adviser for
Near Eastern, South Asian and African
Affairs

Enclosures:

1. Department Press Release No. 473
2. Department Press Release (Revised) No. 472.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FOR THE PRESS

SEPTEMBER 10, 1956

NO. 473

JOSEPH PALMER II NAMED DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Secretary of State Dulles today named Joseph Palmer II Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs. Mr. Palmer, a career Foreign Service Officer, has been Deputy Director of the Office of European Regional Affairs since October 1953. In his new position, he will serve under the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, William M. Rountree, and will be responsible for the activities of the new Offices of Northern Africa Affairs and Southern Africa Affairs. (See also Department of State Press Release No. 472, September 10, 1956).

Mr. Palmer joined the Foreign Service as a career vice consul on November 16, 1939, and was first assigned to Mexico City and then to Nairobi. On March 14, 1945 he was assigned to the Department of State and between May 2, 1947 and May 2, 1949, held successively the positions of Acting Assistant Chief, Assistant Chief and Acting Chief of the Division of African Affairs. Following approximately four years duty in the U.S. Embassy in London, 1949-53, during which time he was promoted to the rank of First Secretary, Mr. Palmer was again assigned to the Department on October 15, 1953, and was named Deputy Director of the Office of European Regional Affairs, the position he has held until his current assignment.

Mr. Palmer was born in Detroit, Michigan on June 16, 1914. He received his Sc.B. degree from Harvard University in 1937 and attended the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in 1937-38. Following a year in the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1938-39, he joined the foreign service. Mr. Palmer is married and has three children, Joseph Woodbury, 13; Heather Gordon, 9; and Thomas Jones, 6.

* * *

State--FD, Wash., D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR THE PRESS

REVISED
NO. 472

SEPTEMBER 10, 1956

DEPARTMENT OF STATE REORGANIZES CONDUCT OF AFRICAN AFFAIRS

The Department of State has established a new position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs in the Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs (NEA) and has divided the present Office of African Affairs into two new offices -- the Office of Northern Africa Affairs and the Office of Southern Africa Affairs. The changes are effective today.

Named to the new post of Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs -- the second Deputy Assistant Secretary Post in the NEA Bureau -- is Joseph Palmer II, a career Foreign Service Officer with 17 years experience. He will assume his duties today.

Directors of the new offices which will operate under Deputy Assistant Secretary Palmer will be Leo G. Cyr, Office of Northern Africa Affairs, and Fred L. Hadsel, Office of Southern Africa Affairs. Mr. Cyr is presently Director of the Office of African Affairs and Mr. Hadsel has been Deputy Director of that office.

The reorganization reflects the Department of State's recognition of the increasing importance of Africa in world affairs and of the urgent need for a strengthened staff to conduct United States relations effectively, as the continent continues its rapid development.

Specifically, the responsibilities of the former Office of African Affairs will be divided between the two new offices as follows:

OFFICE OF NORTHERN AFRICA AFFAIRS: Will have primary responsibility for the conduct of the United States relations with Ethiopia, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, as well as the Spanish Sahara, British and French Somalilands, and Somalia, the latter a United Nations trust territory officially scheduled to become independent in 1960.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA AFFAIRS: Will have primary responsibility for the conduct of United States relations with the states of the Union of South Africa and Liberia and the following 25 political entities: Angola, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgian Congo, the Cameroons (French and British trust territories), French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Gold Coast, Guinea (Spanish and Portugese), Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ruanda-Urundi (Belgian Trust Territory), Sierra Leone, former

mandate of

mandate of South West Africa, Swaziland, Tanganyika (British Trust Territory), Togoland (French Trust Territory), Uganda, Zanzibar and certain British and French Indian Ocean islands off the east coast of Africa.

* * *

State--FD, Wash., D. C.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

September 25, 1956

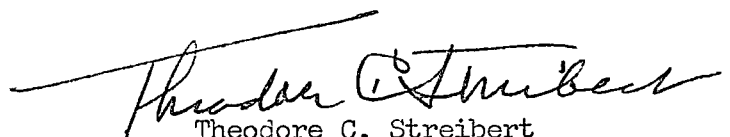
Dear Mr. Barnett:

I am happy to enclose a copy of the 6th Review of Operations January 1 - June 30, 1956. You may also find useful the accompanying press release on former Assistant Secretary Allen's U. S. Foreign Policy in Africa, prepared for delivery at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Incidentally, a somewhat different version of this address is published in Africa and The Western World (Annals of the Academy for July 1956), a useful collection of papers on Africa.

When you find some spare minutes during a Washington visit I would enjoy talking with you.

Sincerely yours,


Theodore C. Streibert
Director

Enclosures:

1. 6th Review of Operations
2. Press Release - U. S. Foreign Policy in Africa

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR THE PRESS

APRIL 20, 1956

NO. 206

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE V. ALLEN,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE,
FOR NEAR EASTERN, SOUTH ASIAN AND AFRICAN AFFAIRS,
BEFORE THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
APRIL 21, 1956

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY IN AFRICA

Introduction

The problems confronting United States foreign policy in the vast continent of Africa are at least as varied and manifold as the different stages of evolution of the various countries making up that continent. I would not presume to add to the information about Africa which has been proffered to you by the specialists in this field during the past forty-eight hours. Instead I believe the most useful contribution I can offer to this symposium is to attempt to place the policy problems confronting the United States in Africa in perspective as we see them -- and then to analyze for you briefly and in broad strokes the unique aspects of the problems confronting us in Africa and the basic principles from which we approach their solution.

A responsible foreign policy toward Africa requires of the United States a deep understanding of the aspirations and problems of the individual African countries both in their relationship with the European powers and in their urge toward self-determination so that we may lend our good offices and assistance in promoting an orderly progress toward independence and nationhood.

I. Africa in World Perspective

In recent years the principle that the developed countries have a moral obligation to aid the less developed countries, such as those of Africa, has become almost universally recognized, even taken for granted. There is a sound basis for the validity of this principle. In a world wherein all countries and continents are becoming next-door neighbors, glaring disparities in living standards can produce tensions and animosities easily fanned into conflict. In its post-war policies the United States has been actively pursuing peace by trying to mitigate such tensions. More recently even the Soviet Union has begun belatedly to make gestures of cooperation and assistance toward the under-developed countries. While this constitutes an important change in Soviet tactics, it remains to be seen whether the change is consistent with the basic communist objective of world domination.

All this is highly pertinent to the consideration of African problems. Besides the disturbing element introduced in the Middle East by the Czech arms deal with Egypt, the Soviets, either directly or indirectly, have made overtures to Libya, Ethiopia, and Liberia and there is evidence of

communist activity in areas as widely separated as the Sudan and the Union of South Africa. We would be betraying our position of leadership of the free world if we assumed that these initiatives are in the pursuit of normal, responsible foreign relations. The old familiar pattern of exploiting and championing local dissent and grievances to create chaos and confusion is too fresh in our minds.

The terms "imperialism and colonialism" can be correctly used to describe a relationship, which existed more in the past than at present, between the metropolitan powers and their colonies -- a relationship which most of the free world powers have already rejected in principle.

Hardly a day passes that some further evidence of the passing of colonialism does not appear in the press. Morocco and Tunisia both obtained their independence last month. A Moroccan Government is now operating in Rabat, and an all-Tunisian Government in Tunis. This month Tunisia held its first national elections. As for Morocco, the United States has never ceased to recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan and the United States alone has always maintained a diplomatic representative in Tangier.

II. Colonialism

The United States attitude toward colonialism is known. In the light of our historical origins and our traditions this attitude could hardly be different. But the application of this principle to present-day foreign policy problems all over the world requires patient understanding and a high sense of responsibility regarding the ultimate and basic security interests of the United States. All of the so-called colonial powers represented on the continent of Africa are our friends and allies in the world-wide contest between the free and Communist worlds. Relationships established by them with countries in Africa date from an era when the concepts of international relations were different. No one but a demagogue would deny that basic advantages were brought to the African territories by this process of opening wider horizons and that, in fact, the impetus toward modern nationhood grew out of these contacts with Western civilization. Furthermore, in the course of this relationship between the metropolitan powers and the African territories, there grew up interlocking economic relations, the violent disruption of which would seriously weaken our European allies. Similarly, a sudden break of these lifelines would create conditions of political and economic instability most harmful to our African friends. It is more largely a question of transforming this relationship into a cooperative endeavor by which the newly emerging states in Africa achieve and maintain their national self-respect and apply in their own way the benefits of their national resources to improving the lot of their own people. A strong, free and friendly Africa is extremely important to United States security. Our security interests and our moral interests are both effectively served by the same general line of action -- we need friendly and cooperative relations with Europe and Africa, just as their own interests require the maintenance of intimate ties with each other.

In Africa our allies are aware of the basic attitude of the United States toward colonialism, but they are equally aware of our intention to work as friends of both sides toward an orderly solution of these problems. Great Britain has publicly announced its policy of helping the countries of Africa toward independence, and its record in Asia is an earnest of its sincerity. In line with its policy as a responsible power, however, it does not wish to create perhaps greater problems by precipitate action which granting of immediate independence might create. This is a time when political vacuums are a great danger to world peace.

In North Africa, France has recently recognized the independence of Morocco and Tunisia and is engaged in trying to find a liberal solution to the problem of Algeria. Spain has also recognized the independence of its zone of Morocco, and that country has now the opportunity to become unified. Both Spain and France are engaged in working out arrangements by which the mutual economic benefits derived from their past association with Morocco can be continued in the light of the new relationship. In other areas of Africa, France is also looking toward creating a new relationship with the groups which are gradually developing a higher degree of political consciousness. The Belgians have recently established two universities in the Belgian Congo to meet the educational needs of the Congolese.

III. Nationalism

The United States attitude toward nationalism is not so easily definable. After World War II, when the threat of international communism endangered our security, United States opinion was inclined toward promoting a greater faith in federations in Europe which cut across, and we hoped would eventually obliterate, nationalistic rivalries. But in other areas of the world we recognized the strength of nationalism in resisting the threat of international communism. Communism cynically exploits the passions of revolt for the sole purpose of creating unrest, chaos and revolution so that the small organized minority may seize power and permanently bury the instincts of healthy nationalism under the requirements of blind and absolute obedience to Moscow. This issue assumes a special importance in Africa where the varying degrees of political experience, the large amount of illiteracy, and the insecurity of the individual in the process of exchanging his old loyalties for new ones, makes the population particularly vulnerable to exploitation of this issue by unprincipled demagogues.

Again the principle of understanding and responsibility in the conduct of foreign relations should guide us and other nations in relations with the countries of Africa so that the elements of nationalism which contribute toward genuine independence and stability will be encouraged and those which tend to be purely negative, anarchic and disruptive be curbed.

IV. Racialism

In the light of experience which the United States is undergoing domestically in developing harmonious race relations, I think it behooves us to approach the problem of race elsewhere in the world in all humility. This aspect of relations between people of different races living together in multi-racial states involves deep-seated emotions and prejudices which can

only be overcome gradually. The principle for which the United States stands and is known throughout the world is perfectly clear: it is embodied in our Constitution and in our Bill of Rights. But it is equally clear that the application of force and oppression can only exacerbate the issue.

The vast continent of Africa illustrates this problem in all its facets, from countries in which the intermingling of races on an equal basis has become an accepted and unquestioned fact to countries in which an attempt is being made to legislate segregation down to its last logical consequence. The problem is infinitely complicated in Africa by the presence of groups who wield political and economic power, but who are not otherwise identified with the country and people among whom they live. This tends to confuse the issue of racialism with questions of political, economic, social and cultural discrimination and makes the approach to a solution of the problem more difficult by making it virtually impossible to isolate the issue from all the other problems.

Again it behooves us not to become identified with any of the conflicting factions, but rather, while preserving our adherence to our own basic principle of racial equality, to attempt to exert a moderating influence upon the extremists and to oppose those who are exploiting these tensions for ulterior purposes.

V. Conclusions

The continent of Africa presents a wide variety of foreign policy problems to the United States, as varied as the number of countries and territories it comprises and as complicated as the degree of emergence toward independent statehood and the complexity of relationships with the different metropolitan powers with which the various states are associated. Yet there is a unifying factor in this diversity: the entire continent is undergoing simultaneously, even if in varying degrees, a transformation along political, economic, sociological and racial lines. The substitution of new ties for old tribal or family relationships in order to assure security for the individual, the exchange of old values for new ones in the attempt to obtain social and economic status, the growing desire for political self-expression, and the need for developing new approaches to produce stability in multi-racial groups devoted to common economic and political goals -- all these combine to create a condition of ferment and potential progress which is a real challenge to American diplomacy. The United States, as a nation, has no selfish interests in Africa except the preservation of our own security which we consider, in present world circumstances, inextricably bound up with the kind of future the African countries desire for themselves. We are dedicated to the preservation of world peace which we consider an indispensable corollary to the kind of development Africa needs. Because of our origins and traditions we are basically in sympathy with the desire of independence and nationhood of the emerging states, but we are also friends and allies of the powers who must help to shape this new status. This places us in a position from which we hope and believe our influence can be exerted to make the transformation of Africa a process of orderly evolution and not one of violent revolution.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 19, 1956

Dear Mr. Barnett:

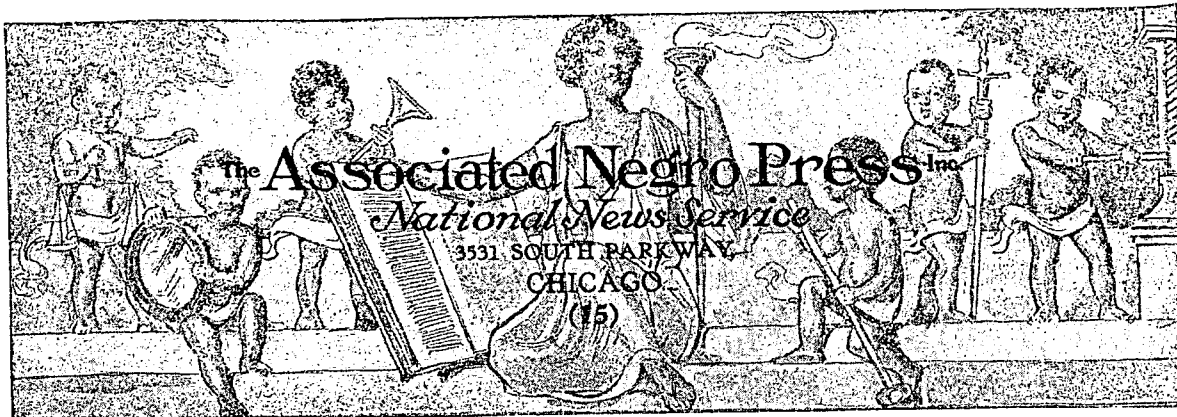
Upon assumption of my new duties concerning Africa, your letter of May 15, 1956, addressed to former Assistant Secretary of State George V. Allen was brought to my attention.

I have read with great interest the comments which you made and the questions which you raised in your letter. Both because I am still in the process of informing myself on recent developments in Africa and because I remember with such pleasure talking to you when I was assigned to the Division of African Affairs some years ago, I would find it valuable to talk to you about the points you discussed sometime at your convenience. If you share my belief that such a talk would be beneficial, perhaps you would get in touch with me when you are next in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Palmer 2nd
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director, The Negro Associated Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.



EXECUTIVE STAFF

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PARIS BUREAU
CLIFTON S. HARDY
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PARIS, FRANCE

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS CHICAGO

October 22, 1956

Mr. Joseph Palmer II,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Thank you for your letter received this morning.

I plan to arrive in Washington Wednesday morning,
October 24, and will phone your office to see if you
have a bit of free time that day or Thursday when I
leave for New

October 22, 1956

Mr. Joseph Palmer 2d,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Thank you for your letter received this morning.

I plan to arrive in Washington Wednesday morning, October 24, and will phone your office to see if you have a bit of free time that day or Thursday, when I leave for New York.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

In reply refer to
NEA/P

October 29, 1956

Dear Mr. Timmin:

When your father-in-law, Mr. Claude Barnett, called on Mr. Joseph Palmer 2nd, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, last week, he asked if we would send you information about the United States Foreign Service as a career.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the State Department booklet entitled "New Opportunities in the U.S. Foreign Service". Examinations are held each December for admission to the Foreign Service as a Career Officer. Unfortunately, applications for these examinations had to be submitted by October 26, so it is too late to apply for this year's examination. However, it is my suggestion that if you should be interested you apply for the examination next year. A Department of State representative will visit Yale next fall to explain the Foreign Service career and to accept applications. Mr. Max Krebs has just returned from a visit to Yale this month on such a mission. He reported an enthusiastic reception from Yale students.

If you should have any questions about entering the Foreign Service, please do not hesitate to write me.

Sincerely yours,

Rupert Prohme
Public Affairs Adviser for
African Affairs

Enclosure:

Booklet entitled "New Opportunities
in the U.S. Foreign Service".

Mr. Alvis Lee Timmin,
Box 2135, Yale Station,
New Haven, Connecticut.

cc: NEA - Mr. Palmer ✓
EMD - Mr. Kelly

November 2, 1956

Mr. Fred Hadsel,
Director of Office of
Southern Africa Affairs,
Washington, D. C.

U.S. State Dept.

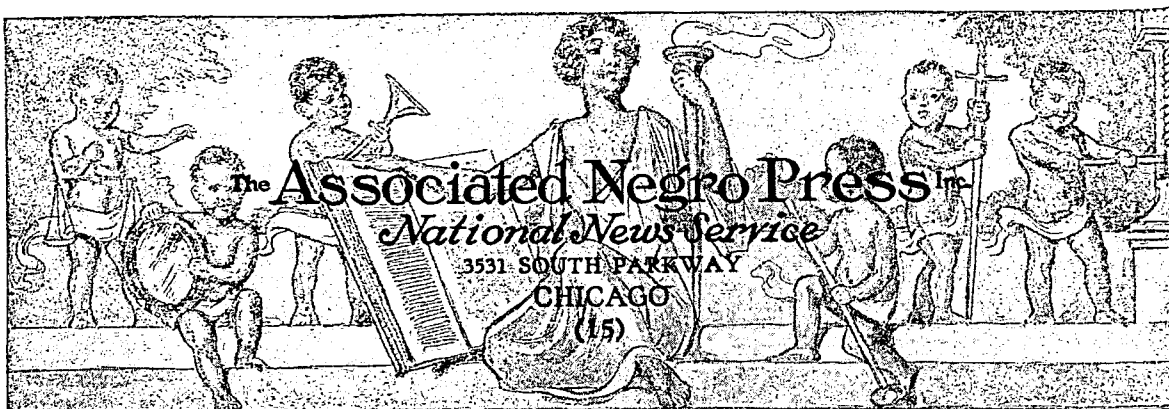
Dear Mr. Hadsel:

It was pleasant having a chance to meet and talk
with you.

We are vitally interested in African affairs,
particularly below the Sahara and will always be anxious
to be of service.

Cordially,

Claude A. Barnett



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PARIS, FRANCE

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

November 2, 1956

Mr. Fred Hadsel,
Director of O

November 2, 1956

Mr. Joseph Palmer II,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Thank you very much for the opportunity of chatting with you, Mr. Hadssel and Mr. Prohme Wednesday of last week.

The depth of your interest in Africa and our relations with the people of its various areas, makes me feel that a new day is dawning.

We here hope to be kept in touch with your activities. Please feel free to call upon us at any time you feel we may be of service. We will be happy to follow your leadership.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

November 3, 1956

Mr. Rupert Prohme,
Public Affairs Advisor for Africa,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Prohme:

I was glad to have a chance to see you with
Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hadsell last week.

I hope our paths cross again.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



The Associated Negro Press Inc.
National News Service
 3531 SOUTH PARKWAY
 CHICAGO
 (15)

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CABLE ADDRESS:
 NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

November 3, 1956

Mr. Rupert Prohme,
 Public Affairs Advisor for Africa,
 U. S. State Department,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Prohme:

I was glad to have a chance to see you with
 Mr. Palmer and Mr. Hadsell last week.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1956.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thank you for your cordial letter of November 2 with its kind sentiments of cooperation. My colleagues and I greatly enjoyed our discussions with you and the excellent films which you so kindly made available. I look forward to more such occasions.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter which Mr. Prohme sent your son-in-law several days ago. It is unfortunate that he has missed the deadline on applications for this year, but I hope that he will maintain his interest until the next examination.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Palmer 2nd
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Enclosure:

As stated.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

WASHINGTON

January 17, 1957

Dear Mr. Barnett:

It was very good of you to pass on the Newsletter from Ganta Mission containing the reference to USIS films. The Agency is always happy to receive evidence of the effectiveness of its field operations.

It was a great pleasure to have seen you again in Chicago and to have met Mrs. Barnett. With best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John A. Noon".

John A. Noon
Program and Policy Officer
Africa

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

January 19, 1957

Mr. John A. Noon,
Program and Policy Officer,
Africa,
U. S. Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Noon:

The new government in Haiti has asked me to join a few people who are going to spend a short time there this coming week. The tentative date is January 23-27.

Mrs. Barnett is going with me and wishes to accumulate material for several of her radio shows on NBC-WMAQ.

I know, of course, that Haiti is out of your orbit but I thought perhaps you could contact whoever heads that desk and inquire whether he would not alert the USIS person in Haiti and ask for cooperation.

I recall on one of my trips to Haiti that the office there was especially well equipped with moving picture material and I believe had tape recording material as well. She will have plenty of tape but would like if possible to get away from taking our recorder, which is pretty heavy.

She wishes to record some singing, some drumming, some of the bands, and to interview some of the important women of Haiti in a small group. There is an interesting group of artists and writers there also whom I am certain I can gather into a meeting which would be of interest.

I have met Ambassador Roy Davis and he is most agreeable but this effort to develop good-will and understanding between people of both countries insofar as this little gesture would serve, could best be handled by USIS, I believe.

If any of the material was usable by your agency, it of course is yours.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



January 19, 1957

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DIRECTOR
I. ROLAND
SECRETARY
ZACK WESTON

Mr. John A. Noon,
P

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 4, 1957

In reply refer to
IES

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Mr. Bola Adewunmi has told us of the very stimulating and worthwhile experiences he has had during his four months in the United States under a grant jointly sponsored by the "Camden Courier-Post" and the Department. Our frank appraisal of Bola's visit to this country is that he has proved to be one of the most effective grantees we have had in the five years of this program for foreign journalists.

We think that the very rounded picture he obtained of the United States, its customs, history, geography, social and economic life and, most important, its people, is due primarily to the generous assistance and hospitality received from people all over the country. On behalf of the Department of State, I should like to thank you for your share in making his entire visit a most fruitful one. I am sure that you have helped to make a good friend for the United States in Nigeria, a country of burgeoning importance in a most important area of the world.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick A. Colwell, Acting Chief
Foreign Specialists Branch
Leaders-Specialists Division
International Educational Exchange Service

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

February 7, 1957

Mr. John A. Noon
Program, Policy Officer, Africa
U.S. Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Noon:

Please find inclosed the letter for the proposed publication in Cold Coast. Photograph accompanies it.

You are at liberty to make any changes you may find necessary or suitable.

Thank you for the opportunity of participating.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Incls.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1957

Dear Mr. Barnett:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of your
congratulations to Ghana and thank you for your
very appropriate message.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "John A. Noon".

John A. Noon
Program and Policy Officer
Africa

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

February 15, 1957

Mr. Joseph Palmer II
Deputy Assistant Secretary
African Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Has any decision been reached regarding the proposed
gift to Ghana?

We will appreciate the opportunity to release the mat-
ter as soon as your plans have taken form.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

February 22, 1957

Mr. John A. Noon
Program, Policy Officer, Africa
U.S. Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Noon:

A change in plans has decided me to go to Gold Coast for its change over to Ghana. Mrs. Barnett is going with me also.

The success of her recordings in Haiti as feautres on her radio program has inspired her to do the same in Ghana. It is probable that while we will travel on the press plane accompanying the Vice-President and his fellow delegates, we will not stay with the party beyond Ghana. We probably, however, will stop at Liberia for two days and Dakar for a similar period.

I know both the USIA men at Accra and Monrovia, nevertheless a note from you to them and to whoever is stationed at Dakar would be more than welcome.

We do not have total reservations but our thought is to arrive in Monrovia either with the newspaper plane or a few days later and in Dakar about two days after that. We will reach Accra with the general party.

With best wishes and thanking you, I remain

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

April 8, 1957

Mr. John A. Noon
Program, Policy Officer, Africa
U.S. Information Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Noon:

Will USIS have a set or a partial set of photographs available taken by its people during the tour of Vice-President Nixon in Africa?

We are particularly interested in those taken in Ghana, Morocco, Uganda, Sudan, Libya and Ethiopia.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

April 20, 1957

Mr. John C. Noon,
USIA
1778 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Noon:

Can you help me again? There is a quite important meeting here this coming week end - a report on Ghana. I need some 16mm color film covering those events ie., the more important Independence Day events. I had ordered coverage feeling the affair would be too large or too rushed for an amateur to get much but what I received is not the sort of thing to make a report with.

If USIS got any 16 color I know they have something of the Vice President and the American delegation; something of the Prime Minister and his cabinet. Probably they show some of the American visitors and other important delegations coming in and out of the Ambassador Hotel and closeups of people, just people on the streets or in the crowds?

Can you check what you may have received? I'd like to buy a copy of any of the material I mention above or borrow it for this occasion. I have plenty of native dancers. I have more of the Durbar than I need. I want some of the constructive sides and there was plenty.

Will you call me collect, Oakland 4-6400 around one o'clock your time Monday if your film people have some film and I can get hold of it by Friday of this coming week, April 26.

Whatever you can do I will appreciate.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

*Mrs
Smith
Homerody*

*Fred
Giese
Al Matson
Bill Drake*

April 20, 1957

Dear Mr. Walker:

I hope you are not off on the trip to California I heard you were contemplating when last I phoned your office in Washington or at least that you have returned.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 3 1957

Dear Claude:

In view of your indication of interest in the recent assignments of Foreign Service officers to our Embassy at Accra, Ghana, I am pleased to send along biographic information on these new officers, all of whom are now on duty in Accra.

If the attached data are not sufficient, please do not hesitate to get in touch with me.

Sincerely,


Joseph Palmer 2nd
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Enclosure:

As stated.

Mr. A. Claude Barnett, Director,
Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA ON U.S. FOREIGN SERVICE

OFFICERS RECENTLY ASSIGNED TO ACCRA

FLAKE, Wilson C.

Mr. Flake presented his credentials as first U. S. Ambassador to Ghana on June 12, 1957. His previous assignment was as Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at the American Embassy at Rome following a long career in the service of the U. S.

Mr. Flake entered Foreign Service work as an Assistant Trade Commissioner in 1929 and was first assigned to Bombay. He subsequently served at Calcutta, Sydney and Manila in the capacity of Trade Commissioner. In 1939 Mr. Flake was appointed to the diplomatic and consular service following the merger of State and Commerce foreign staffs and subsequently was named Consul at Sydney. In 1945 he was assigned to the Department of State and served successively as liaison officer with the Department of Commerce, Assistant Chief of the Division of Foreign Service Personnel, a Foreign Service Inspector, and Executive Director of the Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs. In 1953 Mr. Flake was appointed Counselor of Embassy at Pretoria, Union of South Africa, and in 1955 was transferred to the Embassy in Rome.

Mr. Flake was born in Virginia on February 28, 1906. He was educated at Emerson Institute and Georgetown University. Prior to his appointment in 1929 as an Assistant U.S. Trade Commissioner, he served with the Department of Commerce, first as a clerk from 1926-28 and subsequently as a commercial agent in the New York District Office of the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Flake is married and has one son now serving in the U.S. Army in Germany. His home is in Anson County, North Carolina.

* * * * *

RUTTER, Peter

Prior to the arrival of Ambassador Flake in Accra, Mr. Rutter, a career officer, served as Charge heading the new Embassy, and will now complete an assignment as Deputy Chief of Mission and Counselor of Embassy.

He began his U.S. Government service with the War Production Board in 1942, after which he served overseas with the U. S. Army until 1945. In 1947 Mr. Rutter was appointed to the U.S. Foreign Service. Since that time he has served as a Vice Consul in Genoa, Italy (1947-49); Secretary and Vice Consul at the Embassy in Vienna in 1950 and 51; in the Department of State during 1951 and 1952. In 1953 Mr. Rutter was assigned to the American Embassy in London as Secretary and Consul, where he remained until his transfer to Ghana in March 1957.

Mr. Rutter

Mr. Rutter was born in Illinois in 1915 and attended Princeton and Harvard Universities.

Mrs. Rutter and children are with him in Accra.

* * * * *

LANG, Archie S.

Mr. Lang has been assigned to the Accra Embassy as a Political Officer after completing a tour at the American Consulate General in Munich, Germany from 1950 to 1957. He worked with the Veterans Administration from 1946 to 1949 after two years of service with the U. S. Army in World War II. During 1949 and 1950 Mr. Lang served with the International Refugee Organization, and he entered the U. S. Foreign Service as a Staff Officer in 1950. Since that time he has been an officer of the Foreign Operations Administration and the International Cooperation Administration. Mr. Lang was commissioned as a career Foreign Service Officer on February 9, 1956.

He is married and his family accompanied him to Ghana when he went there in June 1957.

* * * * *

PETERSON, Hilding A.

Mr. Peterson is serving the Embassy in Accra as its Administrative Officer after an assignment to the American Embassy in Athens.

He has served previously in the U. S. Army overseas (1942-46), in the American Military Government in Germany, and in the Department of State from 1951 to 1954. Mr. Peterson was integrated in the career U.S. Foreign Service in 1955.

July 10, 1957

Hon. Joseph Palmer 2nd
Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs
U.S. Department of State
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Joe:

Thank you for your prompt response in the matter of assignments of Foreign Service officers to the Embassy in Ghana. It was of use to us.

You will be interested in the inclosed clipping, showing the Charge d'Affaires, Peter Rutter being presented to Prime Minister Nkrumah. We made out and mats and sent this to 50 newspapers.

The development of the new bureau of Africa is exciting. You seem to be in favorable position to assume its leadership. I certainly hope so. If your friends can be of service in any way, I hope you will not fail to call on them.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

October 23, 1957

Mr. Joseph Palmer 2nd,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

It was pleasant conversing with you on the telephone
the other day.

I wonder if you have any information on these "Ameri-
can Educationists Who Are To Teach In Western Nigeria"?

What department will be handling such a program and
who should I contact if you do not have details on the ven-
ture?

I will appreciate receiving whatever information you
can give.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



October 23, 1957

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CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Hon. Joseph Palmer 2nd,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

It was pleasant conversing with you on the telephone
the other day.

I wonder if you have any information on these "Ameri-
can Educationists Who Are To Teach In Western Nigeria?"

Whar



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

NOV 5 - 1957

Dear Mr. Barnett,

I was happy to receive your letter of October 23, 1957, and to learn of your interest in our new and interesting project to help in the development of educational programs at the primary and secondary levels in Nigeria.

I trust that the letter which you have received from Dr. Andrus of the International Cooperation Administration's Educational Division will give you the background you desire. If for any reason you should need any more information, please do not hesitate to write me.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Palmer 2nd
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
The Associated Negro Press,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

April 16, 1958

Mr. Joseph Palmer 2nd,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Palmer:

Can you direct me or this letter to the division which can break down the Mutual Security Program figures for Africa set forth in the inclosed article?

I would like to see the figures by countries and types of assistance.

Trusting you are well and with best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
AF

April 28 1958

Dear Mr. Barnett:

This is in reply to your letter of April 16, 1958, in which you request a country breakdown of the Mutual Security Program for Fiscal Year 1959.

Unfortunately, it is not possible at this time to give you the level of aid by countries. The article you enclosed on the Mutual Security Program for 1959 from "Africa Weekly" quoted the correct figures of the Administration's request to the Congress. However, firm allocations by countries cannot be made until the funds are actually appropriated by the Congress. We are now in the midst of the Congressional hearings on the Mutual Security Bill, and it will be some time before we know the amount of aid that will actually be available for Africa.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of the Summary Presentation of the Mutual Security Program for Fiscal Year 1959 and also copies of my statements to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on March 6 and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on March 31, 1958.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,


Joseph Palmer 2nd
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Enclosures:

1. Summary Presentation of the Mutual Security Program for Fiscal Year 1959.
2. Statements to Congressional Committees (2).

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 15, Illinois.

June 5, 1968

Mr. Wm. R. Duggan,
Department of State,
West African Division,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Duggan:

This note comes to inquire whether there is space in the program for Prime Minister Nkrumah when he visits Chicago? Will the evening of Thursday, July 31, be available?

Permit me to make two suggestions for the consideration of the Department of State and the Ghana Embassy.

It is possible even with the brief time remaining to stage a dinner either formal or informal among professional or business people here in Chicago. It could either be a community sponsored or an interracial event, and probably would take on the form whoever directed it.

An alternative could be to have a dinner for 100 or 200 people or more, to be followed by a reception at its close to which the general public could be invited.

This latter affair could be sponsored by three or four church organizations who support work in Ghana. These would be, for example, the local followers of the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion, the Colored Methodist Episcopal and the Baptists.

The latter type of affair would I suspect have a great attraction for the Prime Minister. It would enable a mass of people to pass by and touch his hand and perhaps hear him speak briefly.

In either of the above plans we would organize immediately a committee to plan and execute arrangements. I think they can be carried out with ease if we can start at once.



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

October 8, 1958

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Mr. Cyril Martin, Director of the East African Statistical Bureau, accompanied by his wife is touring the United States under a Carnegie Foundation grant. I suggested to Martin that when he visits Chicago he should look you up. While not a journalist I know that Mr. Martin will be most interested in seeing the organization which you head. I do hope that I have not presumed too far making this suggestion.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,


John A. Noon
Policy Officer & Program Coordinator
for Africa

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Director
The Associated Negro Press
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 15, Illinois

October 13, 1958

Mr. John A. Noon,
Policy Officer & Program Coordinator for Africa,
United States Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Noon:

Your letter of October 8, received.

I will be delighted to see Mr. Cyril Martin if I
am in town when he arrives.

The latter part of this week I leave for a short
stay in West Africa. I hope he comes before that time.

Trusting USIA is moving along well, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

January 5, 1959

Mrs. Zelma Watson George
2178 E. 81st St.
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Zelma:

It was pleasant having a chance to chat with you over the phone from the airport, as you start your trip around the world.

Immediately I hung up, I sought to discover the state of the mats. I found we had sent the mats out when you received your Ph.D. degree. We were unable to locate any mats nor the out, nor a photograph.

The first impulse was to try and catch you enroute, but then I decided it would best be to send a letter to Cleveland and Mr. George would probably have a cut and send us 50 mats, or send us a photo and let us have cuts and mats made.

Etta was delighted to know you were going and sends "bon voyage."

Sincerely,

jhr
Incl.

Claude A. Barnett

June 15, 1959

Dear Zelma:

Your letter received. Your story of departure went over well. We made some clippings of the photo which Claiborne sent us.

Your letter reveals what a marvelous trip you must have had. You were preeminently fitted to carry it out well for the U. S., for the people of the countries in which you travelled and for yourself. I know you must have been most impressive.

Before you left I wrote you suggesting that you inaugurate a letter to us descriptive of what you were doing and seeing, every where you went. We heard nothing from you and I have seen nothing of your trip. It is possible the State Department may have sent out some material but if they did I have not seen it.

You were in position to be a live story of great interest with material coming from various parts of the world. It's hard to do while travelling but how else are you going to gain fullest benefit from your tour unless you are a person like myself who wants no personal publicity.

Perhaps State has been saving it and will do a big splurge now that you have accomplished all you wished.

Best wishes and welcome home. Etta joins in greetings. She will be in New York along about that time.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Mrs. Zelma W. George,
C/o Miss Gladys P. Graham,
373 W. 126th Street,
Apt. 5,
New York 27, N. Y.

June 17, 1959

Mrs. Zelma W. George,
C/o Miss Gladys P. Graham,
373 W. 126th Street,
New York City 27, N. Y.

Dear Zelma:

Today several excellent photos arrived showing you in Ghana. I am hoping that Miss Graham will have a photographer at the ship to meet you but these are better pictures than any arriving on a wharf would be.

I should mention one or two practical aspects. If Miss Graham has to lay off from her "bread and butter" job and has to hire a photographer, you doubtlessly will make some suggestion to her.

Also the cuts and mats which we sent on your leaving we billed Clayborne for but have not heard from him. We thought we had some mats on hand of you but we evidently dispatched them when you won your degree or some other auspicious occasion.

Hope you had a nice trip over. Frank says you made a great impression there as I would expect.

Shall I send these photos to you for selection of what you would like cuts and mats made of? Perhaps something in the shape of a layout could be made but cuts and mats of a layout are rather expensive. You could select two or three photos and make a small layout or a single photo for general distribution.

Thought I would tell you about these alternatives so you can make up your mind. We will send the story on ahead, the one by Adolphua Patterson.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

July 2, 1959

Mrs. Zelma W. George,
2178 E. 81st Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Zelma:

Through some strange error, the letter I wrote you to New York in care of Miss Gladys Graham, our New York person who knows you, did not reach her until after you had passed through.

The fault was in our office here. The letter was misdirected. The result was that the letter was returned to Chicago and resent to her but she had only received it when I got to New York last Thursday. I had her redirect it to The Statler Hotel in Washington and I hope they either delivered it to you or sent it on to Cleveland.

These make two good stories but I wish you would send us the story of your visit to Thailand. Is that where you went up in the hills with a group of women?

We have distributed some of your photos with the President and are making half a hundred mats of the magnificent photo of you and Mrs. Bolton.

We would like to make a layout of the Ghana photos but you realize that these all cost gelt. We don't have a surplus or I would invest it.

I hope you are getting rested. You did a wonderful job. Regards to Claiborne.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

P. S. Mrs. Bolton is interested in these pictures going forward.

June 18, 1960

Dear Zelma:

Congratulations. Etta and I are proud that you have succeeded in what I know has been a long ambition. You will have great success because you are so well qualified.

I am sorry you did not notify us immediately. We picked up the story from our New York correspondent.

I suggest if you send out a story generally that you append a notice to the effect that the papers have a matrix of your photo on hand which they can use.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

*appointed Alternate Delegate
U.S. Delegation to U.N.*

Mrs. Zelma Watson George,
2178 E. 81st Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

7-7-1960
Authenticated

DR. ZELMA GEORGE

(Mrs. Clayborne George)

2178 East 81st Street
Cleveland 3, Ohio
Telephone: CEdar 1-4895

WIFE of CLAYBORNE GEORGE, attorney and President of Civil Service Commission of Cleveland, Ohio

TRAINING: Ph.B. (Sociology) from the University of Chicago; graduate work there in Social Service Administration; Master's degree in Personnel Administration from New York University; work toward doctorate at University of Southern California; Doctorate in Sociology (Intercultural Relations), New York University, February, 1954, (Dissertation: A Guide to Negro Music, with a sub-title: "Toward a Sociology of Negro Music"). Is currently rewriting dissertation for publication. Graduated in voice from American Conservatory of Music, Chicago, Illinois; studied pipe organ at Northwestern University with Stanley Martin. Took special courses at Western Reserve University in radio and television techniques (writing, directing and producing).

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE:

Caseworker - Associated Charities, Evanston, Illinois (1924-25)

Probation Officer - Juvenile Court, Chicago, Illinois (1925-32)

Dean of Women and Director of Personnel Administration, Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tennessee. Also taught some classes in Humanities there. (1932-37)

Founder and Executive Director, Avalon Community Center, (1937-42), Los Angeles, California.

Research Fellow, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, (1942-44), New York - (two years, on \$5,000.00 grant).

Home Maker; Lecturer; "Professional Volunteer" (1944 to date).

OTHER INTERESTS AND ACTIVITIES:

As a Lecturer - She has been a popular lecturer for women's clubs, church groups, service clubs, college, high schools, conventions, commencements, and annual meetings of various agencies. Frequently she uses a lecture-recital or illustrated lecture technique. Her principal interest has been intergroup and interpersonal relations, and often she makes use of the findings of her research in Negro music, and her experience in the theater. She has been especially successful in getting audience participation in her lectures about Negro and other folk music. She is also concerned with the role of women in today's world.

In the Theater - In 1949 she played the title role in "THE MEDIUM," an opera by Gian Carlo Menotti, at Karamu Theater in Cleveland. This earned national recognition, and in 1950 the composer presented her in this same role with the original cast, in a revival on Broadway.

Since then she has starred in an other Menotti opera, "THE CONSUL" at the Cleveland Playhouse, and during the Spring, 1955, season, sang the role of Mrs. Peachum in Kurt Weil's "THREE PENNY OPERA" at The Karamu.

Her Interest in Human Relations - From college days, Dr. George has been actively engaged in activities in the interest of better intergroup relations. She was a co-chairman (with Mrs. Savilla Millis Simons, recently national executive secretary, Y.W.C.A.; at present National Director General of the Travellers' Aid), of the first Interracial Committee on a college campus. It was at the University of Chicago and was sponsored by the YWCA. Here she was active in athletics and pioneered in interracial relations in this phase of college activity among women (swimming and basketball). She was the first Negro elected to the University of Chicago Women's Athletic Association.

In Cleveland her primary interest has been to work on the policy-making boards of agencies active in the fields of human relations and youth organizations. Her theater activity, both locally and on Broadway, has been enriched by her skill and techniques in intergroup and inter-personal relations.

Her National Activity - In February, 1955, Dr. George was appointed by Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, for a three-year term, as one of 44 women on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services, and was one of ten from that group which, in 1955, made a tour of military installations, studying the role of women and conditions of their work in the 9 services in which they are engaged. Her special interest on this Committee has been in the new character education program sponsored by the Chaplaincy of the Military, for both women and men in the Services. In October, 1957, she was asked by Secretary of Defense McElroy to serve an additional year on this committee.

Upon the invitations of Vice President Richard Nixon, Dr. George participated in the Minority Youth Training - Incentives Conference (February, 1957), sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and the American Personnel and Guidance Association; and, in the Conference on The Community's Responsibility for the Development of Minority Potential (January, 1958), both at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Some Awards and Recognitions - Dr. George was chosen as one of the ten "Men and Women of the Year," for two consecutive years, by the Cleveland Press (1950-51), and was on the honor roll of "Our Town's Most Important Men and Women," sponsored by the Cleveland News (1951). In 1941 she received the Los Angeles County Coordinating Council's Community Service Award for her work as Director of the Avalon Community Center, in recognition for its part as the chief agency responsible for an 82% reduction of juvenile delinquency in that area over a period of 3 years; in 1950, the Merit Award was presented backstage by the National Asso-

ciation of Negro Musicians for her role in THE MEDIUM (the first Broadway leading role by a Negro not written for a Negro); also in 1950, the Merit Award from the Cleveland Branch of the National Urban League, for the same reason. In 1954, Dr. George was one of the personalities featured in Full Face, edited by a selected group of the combined newspaper feature writers of Cleveland. In 1957, she was given the Laura Lovelace Trophy by the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority as the "Woman of the Year."

Her International Interests - She has been a member of the Board of the Cleveland International Youth Leaders Exchange Program from its inception (1956 to date) and has been given the responsibility for orienting each group of these youth leaders to the problem of the Negro in the United States. In addition, each group has spent an afternoon in the George's home sharing their collections of Negro music, art, and literature, as well as their several hobbies which include:

- (1) A collection of 32 versions or translations of the Bible in English;
- (2) Photographs of socially significant hands; and
- (3) Slave narratives.

July 1, 1959

Dear Mel:

Thank you for the opportunity of attending your meeting at the International Center of Carnegie Endowment.

The original draft which you read was interesting and informative. I did have the feeling, however, despite the tinkering on words by the scholars present that it might have been stronger in its treatment of two or three phases.

These might include what could be described as the vital necessity of genuine approaches toward, as well as activity in Africa; the realization that African countries ought to have assigned to them American representatives or diplomats who were truly capable and who measured up to the importance of Africa in America's plans; plus the need for stressing as examples of the manner in which democracy works, the use of American diplomats and workers who are representative of all segments of the trained people in our nation.

These were thoughts as I sought to recapture the ideas presented in the conference and the comment made. I suppose that I like others in the meeting had expected to study your memorandum and were surprised when you gathered up all the evidence so neatly.

The conference at Capahosic on the week-end was quite interesting. There were about 40 men from foundations, business organizations with large scale investments in Africa plus representatives from governmental agencies and the State Department.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits,
Program of African Studies,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Ill.

P. S. This letter had been dictated but not mailed. It occurred to me, however, that there was no reason why it should not have gone nor why I should not accept your hospitality.

July 1, 1959

To expense in attendance the
meeting at International Center
of the Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace - New York City

Hotel Astor \$ 15.75

Taxis 3.60

Meals 6.25

\$ 25.60

C. A. Barnett

August 12, 1959

Dear Mel:

Your letter of August 6 at hand. I am hopeful and believe that you will have performed a most useful task in giving the Senate Foreign Relations Committee a real picture of what Africa needs. The mere fact that they set out to discover needs and possibilities is the most hopeful thing which has happened.

What I meant in our previous letter was that for years it seemed to me that we failed to have a positive approach in Africa. Today it seems to me that the colonial nations will welcome America's interest and participation.

More than ever before it seems to me that the House of Commons in England is facing up to issues. Certainly they are talking with gloves off. Did you read the debates in Nyasaland? That is why I think we may try to implement our principles of democracy, independence and freedom without stirring up ire.

I do not know the new ambassador to Liberia. I hope he is a more forceful person than our friend in Accra. I found him to be an agreeable person but when the chips were down during the important All African Conference in Accra last December, he was unable to get Washington to function. All that was needed was a message from State to offset Russia and China's heavy endorsement and he could not produce it. It took a personal appeal from a private citizen to bring forth what was needed. Once the message from the Vice President arrived, that negated the Soviet approach.

Best wishes and please greet Mrs. Herskovits for us.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Dr. Melville J. Herskovits,
Program of African Studies,
Northwestern University,
Evanston, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

PROGRAM OF AFRICAN STUDIES

6 August 1959

Dear Claude,

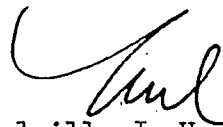
When I got your letter, I put through a requisition for your expenses in attending the meeting in New York. I hope that it has gone through the University bureaucracy and that by now the check has reached you. With it goes my thanks for your having taken the time to be with us.

I am glad to be able to tell you that the Study for the Senate Committee has finally been drafted, and I am now editing it for its final draft. The form in which the recommendations will go in will have profited greatly from the suggestions made in New York at the meeting.

I was interested in the suggestions in your letter. What do you mean by "genuine approaches toward, as well as activity in, Africa"? Does this imply taking a firmer stand on colonial issues, or giving more economic aid, or having more specific objectives than we have admitted to? If this is the case, these, I think, are taken care of in some of the recommendations that you saw. As far as bringing in the matter of the quality of American diplomats to be sent to Africa, I think this would be beyond my terms of reference, since this strikes me as operational and not policy. I know, as I am sure you do, that the people in the State Department are trying to raise the level of our African representative, and insofar as I have been able to find, have had some measure of success in doing it. Incidentally, how does the new appointment to Liberia strike you?

With thanks again, and best regards, I am,

Sincerely,



Melville J. Herskovits

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
The Associated Negro Press
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago, 15, Ill.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

APR 5 1959

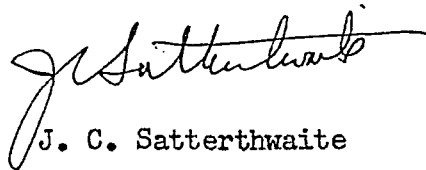
Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of March 21, 1960, in which you so kindly offer to assist in the hospitable reception in the United States of the Sardauna of Sokoto when he makes his expected visit.

In contrast to many of our recent distinguished visitors from Africa, the Sardauna is travelling privately to this country and not as the official guest of the United States Government. The role of the Department of State becomes secondary in the cases of such visitors whose programs are likely to be handled by the official representatives of the foreign country. I have confirmed that the Nigerian Liaison Office is handling the Sardauna's United States visit. As a consequence, I have taken the liberty of forwarding your letter to the Nigerian Liaison Office.

As you have no doubt learned, Mr. A. B. Oyediran has recently arrived as Nigerian Liaison Officer. If you should wish to communicate further with him, his address is Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Sincerely yours,



J. C. Satterthwaite

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Associated Negro Press,
Chicago, Illinois.

April 18, 1959

The Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite
Assistant Secretary for Africa
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

We will appreciate having a copy of your address--
which we understand is in booklet form--entitled
"United States and Africa."

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
AF/P

May 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Your letter of April 18, 1959, addressed to Mr. Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and requesting a copy of his address "The United States and the New Africa," has been referred to this office for reply.

Mr. Satterthwaite was very pleased to learn of your interest in this address and I am very happy to enclose a copy as you requested.

Sincerely yours,

Rupert Prohme
Public Affairs Adviser
for African Affairs

Enclosure:

Address.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director, The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 54, Illinois.

May 13, 1959

Mr. Rupert Prohme,
Public Affairs Adviser for African Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Prohme:

It was good to have your note of May 7. I am
glad my letter to Mr. Satterthwaite fell in your hands.
Thank you for the brochure.

Does the Department for African Affairs issue any
information about its activities and divulge any current
information about what is going on South of The Sahara?

You know of our deep interest but we get little
information from our own government although we could use
it to great advantage.

Best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
AF/P

May 19, 1959

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I have your good letter of May 13, 1959, and am happy you received the material I forwarded.

The Bureau of African Affairs does not issue information about its activities in summarized form, but spot stories are published from time to time on new appointments, opening of new Consulates or Embassies, trips to the area, and public speeches. I enclose a sample set of the most recent African press releases for your use.

I am sorry you feel you get little information from the Government, but I can assure you that we have been issuing quite a number of press releases recently and, of course, are always ready to answer questions of any kind. Mrs. Dunnigan has been in touch with us and I have always invited her to call us whenever she has any questions.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Rupert Rohme
Public Affairs Adviser
for African Affairs

Enclosures:

Department of State
Press Releases 119, 271,
273, 289, 306, 320, 325,
329 and 298.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director, The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 54, Illinois.

June 20, 1959

Mr. Rupert Prohme,
Public Affairs Adviser
for African Affairs,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Prohme:

Your dispatch last month to me of a batch of material about the activities of the Bureau of African Affairs was appreciated very much indeed. It appears that we no longer get the Department of State "For The Press" releases.

Actually one of our chief interests would be those releases concerning the Bureau of African Affairs. Do I understand that spot stories such as these which you sent may be available without asking for the total departmental releases? There are far more of them than we realized.

I trust my phraseology did not seem to be critical for that surely was not my intention. We would naturally feel close to the Bureau with you functioning as Public Affairs Adviser. I suspect that since the reorganization we have been somewhat out of touch and Mrs. Dunnigan probably has thought we were wiser up here than we actually are.

If we may, without too much trouble, have the Bureau of African Affairs releases, we will be glad to have them. If it is preferable for us to get the mass releases we will ask for them.

Best of wishes for you and your work.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
AF/P

June 25, 1959

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thank you very much indeed for your very kind letter of June 20, 1959, in which you outline your interest in receiving Bureau of African Affairs releases.

I fear that there is no way whereby we could guarantee that the Department's News Division would send you only the Bureau of African Affairs releases, but my office could try to do this for you. However, the safest system and one that would probably prove most useful to the Associated Negro Press in the long run, would be to receive all the Department's press releases. I asked the News Division to put your Chicago office on the direct mailing list, but they ask that you write a request direct to them on your letterhead. Could you have your secretary do this?

I shall be leaving the Bureau of African Affairs at the end of the month for a field assignment in Alexandria, U.A.R. (Egypt). I have been engaged in African Affairs for more than four years now, have thoroughly enjoyed it and hope to resume work in this field in the future. Meanwhile, it has been a real pleasure to know and work with you, and I do hope that I shall have the opportunity to do so again before too long.

After I leave my deputy, Mr. Kennedy Schmertz, will be most happy to be of assistance with any public affairs matters affecting Africa. My replacement will be Olcott Deming, who was formerly Public Affairs Adviser for International Organization Affairs, who should be on duty in the Bureau sometime in September if all goes according to present plans.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Rupert Prohme
Public Affairs Adviser

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Office of Assistant Secretary
The Associated Negro Press, for African Affairs
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois.

March 21, 1960

The Hon. Joseph C. Satterthwaite
Assistant Secretary for Africa
U.S. Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Satterthwaite:

We understand from an authentic source that the Sardauna of Sokoto is coming to the United States soon on an informal visit.

Chicago, we feel, is one of the places he should see. If I can be of any service in your plans for entertaining the Sardauna, I will be pleased so to be. My impression is that Chicagoans do not know many of the officials in Nigeria and you may wish to surround his visit with interested and friendly persons.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

CAB:mmm

April 1, 1960

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,
Chairman, United States Delegation,
United Nations
United Nations, New York

Dear Mr. Lodge:

The world at large must applaud your leadership in bringing the South African situation before the Security Council for a hearing. I wish you would have your office send whatever utterance you have made on the subject to us. We will use it in the new news service for African newspapers, which we are distributing all over Africa and which we think will catch on.

I enjoyed our brief chat in Monrovia during the inauguration of President Tubman in January and my wife, Etta Moten Barnett still speaks with pleasure of her dance with you.

If you can instruct your office to place us on their mailing list for any special releases which may affect the general racial situation, we will be appreciative.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

CAB:mm
Incl.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Operations Mission to Liberia

c/o American Embassy

Monrovia, Liberia

March 16, 1960

Mr. and Mrs. Claude A. Barnett
Director, The Associated Negro Press
National News Service
3531 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your very kind letter of February 22nd. We were very pleased to have you as guests in our home but I am very sorry that the air conditioner gave you a cold that hung on so long. I am glad that you are O.K. now.

Things continue to make progress in Liberia. President Tubman has not let up one iota since the Inauguration. He is driving hard on a program for the development of Liberia, with special emphasis on education for the tribal people. The Survey Tuskegee Team is here working out plans for the Zorzor project. The President has already decided to open two educational teaching training centers, one on the campus of BWI at Kakata and the other in the eastern province at Webbo. He plans to construct over the next four years 100 elementary schools in each of the chiefdoms, with a clinic and an agricultural program associated with the schools. We, in the ICA Mission, are supporting the President with everything that we have because we believe that he is working on the most crucial problem of this country.

It was good hearing from you and I hope that you will find the time to drop me a note again to keep me informed on the activities in the United States.

We received your second letter about Etta's jewelry. I am pleased to know that you have found a way to take care of this satisfactorily.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest E. Neal

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Two Park Avenue,
New York 16, New York,
April 6, 1960.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Your kind words to me about my speeches in the Security Council on the South African situation are deeply appreciated. I am instructing my Press Office to send the texts of the speeches, and to put your name on the mailing list for future releases.

I recall most pleasantly meeting you and hope you will convey my regards to Mrs. Barnett.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "H.C. Lodge", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Henry Cabot Lodge

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 54, Illinois.

April 19, 1960

International Exchange Service,
U. S. State Department
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We would like to have any information available about Mr. Tete, Anametenfiok of Nigeria and his stay here in the United States. We understand you sponsored his visit. We wish to use the information in a story in our African News Service which goes to newspapers in various parts of Africa.

We will be interested in information about any visitors who may be visiting the United States under the auspices of the International Exchange Service.

Very truly yours,

Claude A. Barnett

CAB:mmm



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 26, 1960

In reply refer to
CU/RB

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I regret the delay in replying to your letter of April 19, 1960 in which you request information about Mr. Tete Anametemfiok of Nigeria. You also request information about other visitors from Africa who may be visiting the United States under the Department of State's educational and cultural exchange programs.

Mr. Anametemfiok visited the United States under the Department's teacher exchange program, but has returned to Nigeria. I would suggest that you communicate with Dr. R. E. L. Crane, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington 25, D.C., for biographic information about Mr. Anametemfiok. The Office of Education assists the Department of State in carrying out its teacher exchange program.

As you may know, the Department of State invites citizens of other countries to come to the United States to study, lecture, teach, pursue advanced research and engage in other educational activities. The Department publishes a weekly notice of the arrival of some of these grantees. I have requested that the Associated Negro Press be added to the Department's mailing list to receive the arrival notices.

In addition to communicating with the Office of Education for information about teachers under the Department's program, you may wish to write to the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D.C., for information about professors and research scholars who visit the United States under the Department's program.

If

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Incorporated,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 54, Illinois.

If I can provide you with any further information, please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

Jean B. Dulaney

Jean B. Dulaney
Acting Chief, Reports Branch
Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

New York City
September 27, 1960

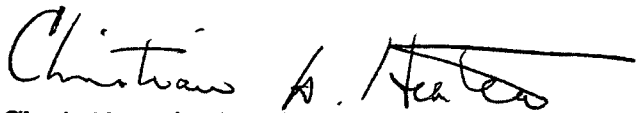
Dear Mr. Barnett:

I appreciate deeply the thoughtful spirit which motivated your telegram of last Saturday, and I have given careful consideration to the suggestion you put forward.

You speak of the dismay felt by the Delegation of Ghana at my remarks concerning President Nkrumah's speech. I must confess that I was equally dismayed because I thought that in conversations we had with Mr. Nkrumah and his party preceding his speech there had developed a close identity of views.

You can be sure that we shall continue to keep in close touch with the representatives of Ghana both here in New York and in Washington in an endeavor to provide an opportunity for full and frank exchange of views. Should it appear in the course of our contacts with their representatives that a further personal meeting between President Nkrumah and myself would be useful, I would be delighted to arrange it.

Most sincerely,


Christian A. Herter

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director, Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

December 20, 1960

Mr. James E. Penfield,
African Division,
U. S. State Department,
New State Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Penfield:

It occurs to me that you are not too familiar with the service which our organization provides to newspapers. We serve 90 percent of the Negro newspapers published in the United States as well as some 125 newspapers in Africa.

The African service is produced in both French and English and the papers are about equally divided as to language. The French release is identical with the English. We translate in our office here.

Several African governments subscribe also. Whenever there is any material which concerns your operation which you are interested in having distributed to African or domestic newspapers please know that this channel is always at your disposal.

Trusting all goes well with you, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

L. DEVELOPMENT OF A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TO ANALYZE AMERICAN POLICY
TOWARD SUB-SAHARA AFRICA

1. It is possible to develop a frame-work within which American
pol



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

January 12, 1961

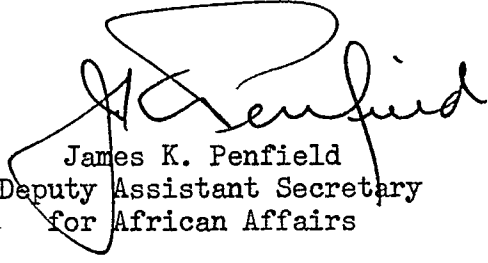
Dear Mr. Barnett:

I refer to your letter of December 20 in which you very thoughtfully included some samples of your press service to editors in the United States and Africa. I and members of my staff find your output interesting, informative and of value particularly to those editors who wish to keep their readers abreast of current affairs. Your French language service is of special interest to me and shows much foresight in meeting a genuine need in the newly independent former French Territories.

Moreover, I greatly appreciated your taking time from a busy schedule to call at the Bureau. My staff and I found your observations on current developments in Africa most helpful in assessing trends in that dynamic continent. I shall personally look forward to future meetings of this kind.

Please convey my best wishes to your charming wife.

Sincerely yours,


James K. Penfield
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

January 14, 1961

Mr. Michael L. Di Logge,
AF/P,
Room 5707,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Di Logge:

It seems impossible that this much time has elapsed since we had the privilege of calling upon you and of going to lunch with your associates. I, however, have been inundated with work, part of which even concerned task force efforts concerning the incoming administration.

Since I have not heard from you I am assuming you must have postponed your proposed conference. I was to provide you a list of names. If you will give me the terms of reference, I will get you the list at once. I am sorry to have had this delay.

I trust all goes well with you and your work. These are extraordinary times.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

January 21, 1961

Mr. James K. Penfield,
Acting Assistant Secretary of State
for African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Penfield:

When I had an opportunity to talk with you some time ago you suggested that I send you the names of some of the men in the United States Agencies who might have potential for foreign service.

The attached list are men principally in the International Cooperation Administration. They have had helpful foreign experience and have been successful in their relationships with people in the areas where they are working. These men in my opinion have abilities beyond their present assignments.

There seems to have been an assumption on the part of some of our officials that African nations do not welcome Americans of African descent. That is a grievous error most of us think. Negro Americans of ability can get closer to African leaders than their Caucasian opposite numbers. That talent is important these days when Brown, Yellow and Black seems to be adding a new dimension to our foreign efforts.

The inclusion of all Americans does not mean that there should be all Negro staffs. What would impress Africans and I suspect nationals in many other areas, would be the scattering of Americans of various racial and religious extractions throughout staffs. There could be few better examples of the validity of democracy.

Mr. James K. Penfield.....2

1/21/61

One of the most knowledgeable men on Africa I have come in contact with is Dr. Horace Mann Bond. He is a dean in Atlanta University, has had great experience in educational contacts in Africa, in fact is on a mission of university study in Ghana now. A man like Dr. Bond heading any sort of mission even one of our agencies working there would have an open pipe line into officials. Ghana might be an especially good place to have such an entree.

Thank you for the opportunity which Mrs. Barnett and I had of conferring with you and your associates.

With best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

January 21, 1961

Hon. G. Mennen Williams,
Under Secretary of State for Africa,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Williams:

Please accept our congratulations upon the challenging post which you will occupy during the incoming national administration. We are confident you will perform a great service for the United States in an area which is highly strategic and where sympathetic and understanding handling will achieve much.

The Associated Negro Press which serves most of the Negro newspapers in the United States with news, is also serving experimentally nearly 100 newspapers in Africa divided almost equally between English and French language printing.

Under this cover I am sending you a copy of our English language and our French language service together with a copy of our domestic release, the latter going out three times weekly.

Our belief is that this ANP service can be of great advantage to you and we wish to assure you that it will be eager to cooperate with you in whatever manner it can.

My wife and I were guests of the Nigerian Government for its Independence Celebrations last November, were guests of President Wm. V. S. Tubman of Liberia during his inauguration in January 1960, at which time we attended the All-Africa Conference in Tunis. The trips last year brought my visits to Africa up to eleven since 1947.

Hon. G. Mennen Williams.....2

1/21.61

Hon. G. Mennen Williams.....2. 1/21/61

We welcome seeing the sort of spirit which has characterized your regime in Michigan moved into Africa because we believe you will both win and deserve the confidence of the people.

Please have your information section keep us abreast of everything you do or plan. Whenever we may be of service please call upon us. I believe a small section of the material I provided for the Task Force which was working under the direction of Mr. Robert C. Good has already been sent to you by him.

With best wishes for your success, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Claude A. Barnett

Hon. G. Mennen Williams.....2

1/21.61



12B
Africa
General
L.O.

March 6, 1961

EXECUTIVE STAFF

CLAUDE A. BARNETT
DIRECTOR
ENOC P. WATERS, JR.
EDITOR
ALBERT G. BARNETT
CHIEF, COPY DESK
J. H. RANDALL
EDITOR, AFRICAN RELEASE
I. ROLAND
SECRETARY
GORDON B. HANCOCK
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR
ALICE DUNNIGAN
WASHINGTON
GLADYS P. GRAHAM
NEW YORK CITY
SAMUEL P. PERRY, JR.
UNITED NATIONS
CARL DITON
MUSIC
CHARLES J. LIVINGSTON
SPORTS
ALBERT ANDERSON
THEATRE-RECORDS
RICHARD A. JACKSON
HOWARD L. JACKSON
BROOKLYN
REV. FRANK C. LOWRY
"SENTENCE SERMONS"
MALCOLM POINDEXTER
PHILADELPHIA
O. C. W. TAYLOR
NEW ORLEANS
WM. A. BROWER
TOLEDO, OHIO
R. C. FISHER
ST. LOUIS, MO.
O. B. TAYLOR
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
HARRY LEVETTE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
BARBEE WILLIAM DURHAM
COLUMBUS, OHIO
AMBROZINE E. VILLIERS
ANCON, CANAL ZONE
ELLIS E. PROSPER
PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD
ALTON ADAMS
ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS
R. M. STEPHENSON
LONDON, ENGLAND
WILBERT E. HEMMING
KINGSTON, JAMAICA
EMMANUEL R. RACINE
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI
A. N. OBI
MONROVIA, LIBERIA
JOHN E. EDU
KUMASI, GHANA

CHICAGO PHONE
OAKLAND 4-6400

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1915 14TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
ADAMS 2-6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Protocol Department,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

May we have a copy of your Diplomatic List
with the names and addresses of the ambassadors cred-
ited to the United States?

We are especially interested in the repre-
sentatives of the African countries.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Barnett
Claude A. Barnett

DIVISION OF
PUBLISHING SERVICES

1961 MAR 9 PM 4 51

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF REPRODUCTION AND
DISTRIBUTION SERVICES

MEMORANDUM

The enclosed material is sent in response to your recent communication. In order to conserve filing space, your communication is being returned to you. In the event of further correspondence on this subject please return the entire file with your next communication.

REMARKS:



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1961

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 8, 1961, in which you request the names of American Officers in Africa from whom you might request a list of currently published newspapers.

I enclose the current list of our Chiefs of Mission and Principal Officers to whom you may wish to address your inquiries. I expect to forward to you shortly material on the press in Africa which may save you much correspondence.

Please call on me if I can be of any further service.

Sincerely yours,


James K. Penfield
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Enclosure:

List of the Chiefs of Mission
and the Principal Officers

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

Handwritten note: Mr. Barnett - Mr. Penfield

March 23, 1961

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Sincerely yours,

James K. Penfield
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Enclosure:

List of the Chiefs of Mission
and the Principal Officers

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT AFRICAN POSTS.

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>POST</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>
Angola	Luanda	Consulate	William C. Gibson, Consul
Cameroun	Yaounde	Embassy	Leland Barrows, Ambassador (Also Ambassador to Togo)
Chad, Republic of	Fort Lamy	Embassy	Leo G. Cyr, DCM*
Congo, Republic of	Brazzaville	Embassy	Frederick L. Chapin, Chargé W. Wendell Blancke, Ambassador (Also Ambassador to Chad, Gabon, Central African Republic)
Central African Republic	Bangui	Embassy	Alan W. Lukens, DCM Chargé
Congo, Republic of the	Leopoldville	Embassy	Clare H. Timberlake, Ambassador Robinson McIlvaine, DCM
Dahomey, Republic of Ethiopia	Elisabethville	Consulate	William C. Canup, Consul
	Cotonou	Embassy	Converse Hettinger, Chargé
	Addis Ababa	Embassy	Arthur L. Richards, Ambassador Joseph J. Wagner, DCM
Ghana	Accra	Embassy	Francis H. Russell, Ambassador (Arriving 12/31/60) James F. Green, DCM
Guinea	Conakry	Embassy	John H. Morrow, Ambassador Claude G. Ross, DCM
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	Embassy	R. Borden Reams, Ambassador (Also Ambassador to Niger, Upper Volta, & Dahomey) Rupert Lloyd, DCM
Kenya	Nairobi	Consulate General	Richard B. Freund, Consul Gen.
Liberia	Monrovia	Embassy	Elbert G. Mathews, Ambassador L. Milner Dunn, DCM
Libya	Tripoli	Embassy	J. Wesley Jones, Ambassador
	Benghazi	Branch Office	J. Paul Barringer, DCM
Malagasy Republic	Tananarive	Embassy	Frederic P. Bartlett, Ambassador J. Roland Jacobs, DCM
Mali, Federation of	Bamako	Embassy	Thomas K. Wright, Ambassador (Arriving early January 1961) John G. Dean, DCM
Morocco	Rabat	Embassy	Charles W. Yost, Ambassador David G. Nes, DCM
	Casablanca	Consulate General	John D. Tomlinson, Consul Gen.
	Tangier	Consulate General	Ernest DeW. Mayer, Consul Gen.

*Deputy Chief of Mission

LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT AFRICAN POSTS (CONTINUED)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>POST</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>
Mozambique	Lourenco Marques	Consulate General	William H. Taft, 3rd, Consul General
	Beira	Consular Agent	Robert Lee Peace, Consular Agent
Niger, Rep. of	Niamey	Embassy	Joseph M. Shultz, Chargé
Nigeria	Lagos	Embassy	Joseph Palmer 2nd, Ambassador Joseph N. Greene, Jr. DCM (Arriving January 1961)
	Kaduna	Consulate	Clifford J. Quinlan, Consul General
Rhodesia & Nyasa-land, Federation of	Salisbury	Consulate General	John K. Emmerson, Consul General
	Lusaka	Resident Consul	Charles H. Pletcher, Consul
	Blantyre	Resident Consul	Robert A. Remole, Consul
Ruanda-Urundi	Usumbura	Consulate	Herbert V. Olds, Consul
Senegal, Republic of	Dakar	Embassy	Henry S. Villard, Ambassador Roswell D. McClelland, DCM
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Consulate General	Herbert T. Reiner, Jr. Consul General
Somali Republic	Mogadiscio	Embassy	Andrew G. Lynch, Ambassador Thomas M. Judd, DCM
Sudan	Khartoum	Embassy	James S. Moose, Jr., Ambassador Stephen P. Dorsey, DCM
Tanganyika	Dar-es-Salaam	Consulate General	William R. Duggan, Consul General
Togo	Lome	Embassy	Ambassador Resident in Yaounde Jesse M. MacKnight, Charge d'Affaires ad interim
Tunisia	Tunis	Embassy	Walter N. Walmsley, Jr., Ambassador David H. McKillop, DCM
Uganda	Kampala	Consulate General	Hendrik van Oss, Consul General

LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICERS AT AFRICAN POSTS (CONTINUED)

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>POST</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>OFFICERS</u>
Union of South Africa	Pretoria	Embassy	Philip K. Crowe, Ambassador Glenn G. Wolfe, DCM
	Capetown	Consulate General	Samuel D. Boykin, Consul Gen.
	Johannesburg	Consulate General	Russel L. Riley, Consul Gen.
	Durban	Consulate	Charles N. Manning, Consul
	Port Elizabeth	Consulate	John E. Hargrove, Consul
Upper Volta	Ouagadougou	Embassy	Ambassador in Ivory Coast Robert A. McKinnon, Charge d'Affaires ad interim (Arriving early January 1961)

It is most important that official correspondence is correctly addressed to the post and not to an individual. To avoid delay and insure prompt attention, it should be addressed, for example, to---

The American Embassy,
Paris,
France.

The American Consulate,
Saint John,
New Brunswick, Canada.

ICA

CAPABLE OF MOVING UP

DR. FENTON B. SANDS, horticulturist, Sudan 10 years broad experience.

DR. HERMAN SARTOR, agriculture education advisor. 3 years Ghana; outstanding.

DR. BOOKER T. WHATLEY, horticulturist, Ghana, 1 year.

FERDINAND D. WHARTON, animal nutritionist, Ghana. Assistant director Doans Laboratories, research in foods, Chicago.

JOHN BULLS, ex-training officer, Northern Nigeria. Won Jump award. Young man 40 years old and better. Cambodia & Nigeria for 8 years.

HERMAN HOLIDAY, half year Cambridge and half Harvard. Nepal & Pakistan.

J. W. FORD, ENUGU, Nigeria, 6 years Libya & Nigeria. Livestock advisor.

BROADNAX, Sudan, former Director, Department of Agriculture, West Va. State College. Chief extension division, West Virginia.

ROBERT W. KITCHEN, country director, Sudan.

FRANK E. PINDER, Food & Agriculture officer, Ghana. 15 years in field, Liberia & Nigeria.

n with foreign service who are competent to do so

Thorton, Dean of Negro men in foreign service

Rubel H. Brown, Asst. to Governor Gov. of Illinois (Society) Washington

Mr. McCorvey, AID Togol nd

Dr. Edward Price, Director of Adult Education USA Dept. Washington

Rupert Lloyd State Department 20 years service, France, Ivory Coast and now France again

Her man Hollier UNRA, Nepal and Pakistan

Thomas Sturman, Liberia, Uganda

Dr. _____ Bank, AID Director, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Form r India, Phill

Dr. Samuel Adams, Chief of Education Program, Nigeria Now high in AID

David Bolen African Affairs State Department

Alvin Ruck r, Labor Dept.,

Broadnax, former Dir Agriculture West Va. State Now Sudan

Robert F. Fitch Dir. International program in AID

Jean Sawyer, USIS Washington 15 years service

Ambassador ? ? Thorton

Ambassador Carl Rowan director USIS

Charles Hanson, Zurich vice consul in several countries

Dr.

Henry Ryan instructor in French Yaounde, Cameroons

Frank E. Finder, Deputy Director AID Ghana 15 years in foreign service

12-18-68
 Founder, Am Soc
 of Foreign Born
 (1940)

CAPABLE OF MOVING UP

Chief of Ex Program
 in West Africa

DR. FENTON B. SANDS, horticulturist, Sudan 14 years broad experience.

DR. HERMAN SARTOR, agriculture education advisor. 13 years Ghana; outstanding.

DR. BOOKER T. WHATLEY, horticulturist, Ghana, 2 years

FERDINAND D. WHARTON, animal nutritionist, Ghana. Assistant
director Doans Laboratories, research in foods, Chicago.

JOHN BULLS, ex-training officer, Northern Nigeria. Won ~~Jump~~ award. Young man 40 years old and better. Cambodia & Nigeria for 8 years.

HERMAN HOLIDAY, ~~half year Cambridge and half Harvard.~~ Nepal & Pakistan. *9.11.11*

J. W. FORD, ENUGU, Nigeria, 6 years Libya & Nigeria. Livestock
advisor.

BROADNAX, Sudan, former Director, Department of Agriculture, West Va. State College. Chief extension division, West Virginia.

ROBERT W. KITCHEN, country director, Sudan. *See Mr. Kitchen*

FRANK E. PINDER, Food & Agriculture officer, Ghana. 15 years in field, Liberia & Nigeria. *30 years in the field; he is currently in A*

to agree ^{and} from in last month -

Aid is going to be reduced, which will
affect the Negro personnel many of whom
we have in service a long time.

there are a number of processes in Africa

5) Ireland - Palatine margrave - Rahoney a friend of diplomat

United Nations no represent ation

Shirley, Canada - came to the
in 1975

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Martin Gair, controller A. & Abigail, cote de
Ivoire

Sihena Shana - 10 years

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(aria - will be)

absolutely untrue that Negroes are
not acceptable - Negroes can get closer
to people in Africa - Ghana for example
I asked our man to visit

Sanimartin in Nigeria
Nigeria in Uganda

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

U. S. INFORMATION SERVICE

LAGOS, NIGERIA
February 1, 1961

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I intended to reply to yours of December 12 long before this but with the constant pressure of events many things are still left undone at the end of each day. Mrs. Noon and I enjoyed seeing you and Mrs. Barnett during independence and it was considerate of you to let us have the highlights of the remainder of your trip.

We had a very enjoyable holiday season and the quietest period since coming to Lagos. Although belated, Claire and I send our best wishes for 1961. In view of the frequency of your past African visits I am certain that we will meet in Lagos again before our tour is up.

Some time after you left Lagos Dr. K. O. Mbadiwe requested your address. It is rumored that K. O. is looking for capital to expand the Daily Telegraph. If you do not mind my asking I would appreciate knowing if he approached you on this matter.

Recently I have felt that it would be useful to have a paper in Nigeria in which an American or a U. S. firm had a controlling or substantial interest. To have someone with a knowledge of the U. S. dishing up the news could be most helpful in presenting correctly a wide variety of issues. My particular interest in the Telegraph arises from the fact that I do not feel there is room for another daily and Americans, if interested, would have to buy into an existing journal. With the Times belonging to the King Chain and the Express to Roy Thompson the Telegraph is the only remaining possibility. I would be interested in receiving any reactions to this idea you care to send on.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

John
John A. Noon
Country Public Affairs Officer



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 17, 1961.

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I deeply appreciated your thoughtful letter of January 14 and particularly for the opportunity to see you once again and to meet your charming wife for the first time after hearing about her when you lunched with me in Kaduna.

Concerning the special briefing on Africa for non-government organizations, we have set no definite date at this time. Nevertheless, as we discussed during the luncheon with Mr. Kretzmann, you should send us the names of responsible editors and leaders of non-government organizations whose professional activities bring them into close contact with African affairs. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



Michael L. Di Legge
Bureau of African Affairs

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

February 20, 1961

Dear Mr. Barnett,

We have passed your request of February 13 for material on Governor Williams on to the State Department, since--as you speculated--such requests fall in their bailiwick. If you do not hear from them soon, you may wish to contact Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, Edwin Kretzmann.

We hope to reply in the near future to your proposal regarding AMP service.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ed Roberts", with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the signature.

Edward V. Roberts
Assistant Director for Africa

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Director
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 53, Illinois



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1961

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I have your letter of February 13, 1961, requesting certain information materials from the United States Information Agency, and am happy to enclose a recent picture of Governor Williams, a biographical sketch and an itinerary of his current African tour--all of which I hope will be useful to the Associated Negro Press.

I would also like to acknowledge your warm and sympathetic letter to Governor Williams. As you may well imagine, Governor Williams' program, prior to his departure last week on his African tour, was, indeed, a full one. I shall be happy to bring your warm personal greetings to his attention as soon as he returns to Washington.

In the meantime, if there is anything further we can do to assist, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

James K. Penfield
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Affairs

Enclosures:

1. Photograph of Governor Williams
2. Biographical sketch
3. Itinerary

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

Copy - original in
Liberia (General)
file

State
Dept.

February 24, 1961

Dear Archie Lang:

It was good to hear from you and to know that you, Mrs. Lang and the family are well. I have been trying to remember who it was who came by and asked if you were still in Africa but the person asked me and Miss Roland, whose memory is phenomenal and who would have remembered, did not hear him. If it comes back to me I'll have him drop you a line by giving him your address.

There does seem to be a tendency on the part of State to open up in foreign service but things gum up as soon as they seem to be loosening. Every ambassador in Africa is non-black. We were in Abidjan in November where Rupert Lloyd had just arrived as Charge de Affairs. Some one told me that he was thinking of retiring but he was in charge while we were there. We went to the Independence Celebrations in Nigeria, then to the Camerouns, French Congo, Leopoldville Congo, Ghana, Abidjan, Monrovia, Conakry and Dakar.

While we were on the tour we met Loy Henderson and had quite a bout with him, that is Etta did. She did not know his eminence so she tore into him on the matter of Negro appointees after I had opened up the subject of recruiting. I am certain he never had anybody handle him quite so directly. I had not had an opportunity to tell her before hand that he really ran the State Department regardless of who was Secretary of State.

An interesting angle was that he issued a statement when he got back home, plunking down hard for the use of Negroes abroad. This week he went into retirement.

Mr. Archie Lang.....2

2/24/61

What might be an interesting angle for you would be to write some one like Mr. James K. Penfield who is in charge of recruitment and propose to him what I did when we visited State at their request after our return.

We proposed after he proved there were no responses from Negro colleges to their suggestions that their graduates apply, that he bring some career person in from the field and send him around to visit the Negro colleges to point out the desirability of a career in foreign service. It might fall on willing ears.

Take care of yourselves. Mrs. Barnett joins in regards.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Mr. Archie Lang,
American Embassy,
APO 271,
New York City, N. Y.



Suite 703

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1961

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I know very well that as busy as you were yesterday, you could have spent your time much more profitably without being interrupted by an unannounced visit from me. However, you did take the time to talk with me and to introduce me to your staff. I am extremely grateful to you.

Before leaving for Accra, I would like to make a special trip out to Chicago to talk with you again. I would also like for my wife to meet Mrs. Barnett and see your lovely home.

It is sometimes difficult for a government employee to speak publicly as a private citizen. I have every reason to believe that you would respect my confidence in any statements which I might make to you. I am of the opinion that if we had had the foresight some years ago to spend just a hundred dollars a year on Nkrumah when he lived and studied in America, we might not now have to spend a hundred thousand dollars a year trying to buy back a friendship we had no business losing in the first place. Too many young African students in this country get inside American homes only once or twice a year. They are shut off from the community except for official functions. The same ones whom we ignore today might be the heads of their governments five or ten years from now.

It seems to me that with all of the church organizations we have in this country, some of them should make greater efforts to invite African students in their areas into the church and into the members' homes regularly. Our real "Voice of America" in Africa might very well be the voices of those Africans who have seen, touched, and even smelled America. When some of those Africans have come face to face with our domestic brand of racial prejudice, at that very moment America must surely have smelled to High Heaven. What can we expect them to tell their people about America when they return to Africa, except the truth?

While we cannot cover up our racial problems for a minute, nor change them over night, we can do a better job here at home to help our African visitors to understand our progress as well as our problems. We can never expect them to accept our problems.

In the past seven months I have been taking it upon myself to entertain as many Africans as possible here in Washington with particular emphasis on those from the Congo who speak no English. This has been a financial burden on me, but I believe that I have profited much from their friendship and from the sincere gratitude which they have expressed. I think it is a pity that so many of our American Negroes have shown so little interest in Africans.

Earlier this month on a cold, miserable day, the Soviet Embassy in Washington invited African students to a meeting. About fifty showed up to hear a speech and see films on the Soviet Union. Those were fifty African students in our nation's capital who might have been enjoying dinner or just plain conversation in a private American home if only they had just been invited by a few citizens who were willing to show a little interest in them.

Can you imagine what the results would be if a poll were taken among African students in this country to determine how many homes or churches they have visited in a period of one month (or one year) and how they spend their free time from classes in this country which is in so many ways very, very foreign to them?

Perhaps you have some ideas which you would like to share with me on the subject I have been discussing here. I would appreciate hearing from you.

I will do my best to project the image of America in Ghana. As I told you yesterday, I will go to Accra not as one who "knows it all" but rather as one who is both willing and anxious to learn as much as possible.

Thanks for the copy of the ANP World News Service. I really enjoyed reading it. You certainly pack a lot of good information in it.

Very truly yours,


William B. Davis
U.S.I.A., Suite 703

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director
Associated Negro Press
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 53, Illinois



UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

February 25, 1961

Dear Beautiful Lady:

It was just plain wonderful of you to receive me in your home yesterday. I approached the outer door as a stranger. But, once I had crossed the threshold, I was a stranger no more. Your radiant personality and your genuinely warm hospitality took care of that.

Although I am probably too stiff to do it, I nevertheless have both the courage and the inclination to kick myself in the derrière for failing to make a special effort to meet you and "Mr. B." a long time ago. What interesting people you are!

I kept my wife up rather late last night describing your home to her. Your collection of ivory and your prints, paintings, masks, figurines and other art pieces are certainly a magnificent treasure. More important, however, is what you have done with this collection. Your exquisite taste (sanctioned by "Mr. B." of course) as well as the distinct decor of each room in your home is enough to make the most fastidious woman reach the saturation point of envy.

Thanks very much for giving me the name of Mr. Boiteng of Accra. Please be assured that I will treat with appropriate care any contacts suggested by you and "Mr. B." Be assured also that I will not abuse the privilege of using your good names in making other contacts in Africa.

Both you and "Mr. B." have far more experience in African Affairs than I have. I will welcome with deep appreciation any advice, comments or suggestions which you might wish to offer me.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Bill".

William B. Davis
U.S.I.A., Suite 703

Mrs. Claude A. Barnett
3619 South Park
Chicago, Illinois

February 25, 1961

African Desk,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We will appreciate it if you can provide us with the Washington addresses of the following Ambassadors to the United States.

Ambassador Michel Gallin Douathe, Central African Republic;

Ambassador Mahamet Kriga, Chad;

Ambassador Emanuel Dadot, Congo (Brazzaville);

Ambassador Louis Ignacio Pinto, Dahomey;

Ambassador Nona Kaka, Niger;

Ambassador Ousman Soce Diop, Senegal;

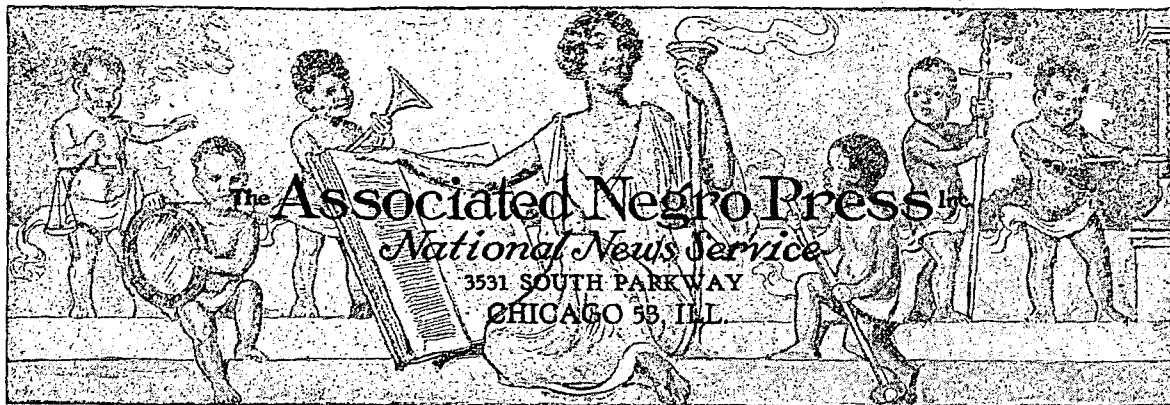
Ambassador Andre Akakpo, Togo; and

Ambassador Frederick Guirma, Upper Volta.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



February 25, 1961

EXECUTIVE STAFF

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ADAMS 2-6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

African Desk,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We will appreciate it if you can provide us with
the following addresses.

Ambassador Michel Gallin Douathe, Central African
Republic;

Ambassador Mahamat Kriga, Congo (Brazzaville);

February 27, 1961

Mr. William B. Davis,
U.S.I.A.,
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

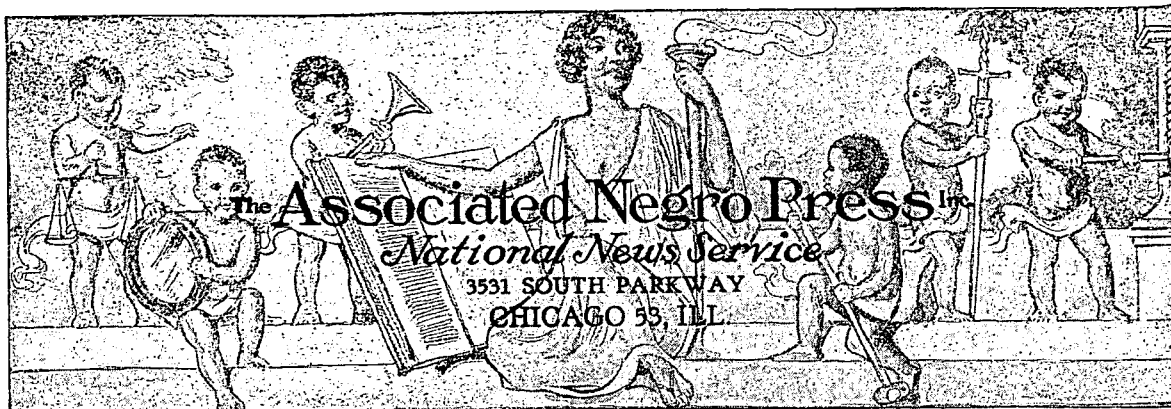
Dear Mr. Davis:

It was good to have your letter. We were interested in your visit because you typify the interesting occupations our young men are beginning to enter. I wish there were 10 thousands more with the same preparation and spirit of adventure.

We will be happy to have you and Mrs. Davis come by. Mrs. Barnett sends regards.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



February 27, 1961

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CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Mr. William B. Davis,
U.S.I.A.,
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Davis:

It was good to have your letter. We were interested in your visit because you typify the interesting occupations our

March 8, 1961

Mr. James K. Penfield,
Acting Assistant Secretary of State
for African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Penfield:

As you are aware I think, we are anxious to depict the best image of America in African countries which we can. We endeavor to do this through the medium of constantly purveying objective news favorable in character.

We would like to have a list of American consular officers in all of the African countries. We want to secure from them the current list of papers which are published in the areas where they are being published with the names of the publishers and editors.

Can you send us such a list? We will be appreciative.

Trusting you are well and with best wishes in which Mrs. Barnett joins, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



March 6, 1961

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CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Mr. James K. Penfield,
Acting Assistant Secretary of State
for African Affairs,
U. S.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOL

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

SF-1201 (4-60)

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is MAR 16 1961

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PD CHICAGO ILL 16 909A CST

ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

3531 SOUTH PARKWAY CHGO

FOLLOWING MESSAGE SENT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY. MRS ZELMA GEORGE'S
EXPRESSION WHEN WE VOTED FOR COLONIALISM LAST NOVEMBER AND
YOUR REVERSAL YESTERDAY OF THIS POLICY AS SIGNED BY AMBASSADOR
STEVENSONS VOTE ON THE ANGOLAN QUESTION MARKS OUR COUNTRY'S
RETURN TO ITS IDEALS AND TRADITIONS THUS STRENGTHENING IT MORALLY
AND POLITICALLY. I'M SURE THE BULK OF US OF AFRICAN DESCENT
LIKE ME AM AWFULLY HAPPY WE VOTED FOR YOU. CONTINUE ON THIS
ROAD AND GOD BLESS YOU RESPECTFULLY

SIDNEY WILLIAMS PRESIDENT FIRST FRIENDS OF GHANA 5445 DORCHESTER.

State



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1961

*Can you
return this photo*

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Your letter of March 18 reached my office March 23, and I immediately set to work trying to dig up some pictures and information for you. The only photograph I could find showing Frank Pinder at work in Ghana is enclosed. It belongs to Arthur R. Himbert, International Cooperation Administration, Office of Food and Agriculture, Programs Division, Africa-Europe Area, Room 3756 New State Building, 21st Street and Virginia Avenue, Washington 25, D. C. I promised him the picture would be returned, so when you are through with it, would you be kind enough to send it either to Mr. Himbert or to me?

Meanwhile, I was able to track down Mr. Pinder. He has been in Washington on consultation this week and provided me with the enclosed portrait-type photo, plus the picture taken at the dedication of Pinder Hall. These were the only photos Mr. Pinder could produce.

You probably know more about Mr. Pinder's work in Ghana than I do, since I understand you went to see him while he was on the job there. Mr. Pinder, as you know, was the first American ICA technician to be stationed in Ghana. Now there are 42. Mr. Pinder is especially proud of the results he has been able to obtain in the field of agricultural extension services. He reports the Ghana government had about 250 extension agents on the payroll when he arrived in June of 1958 and that many of them were wasting too much time with paper work and office reports. Mr. Pinder routed them out from behind their desks and got them to devote more time to providing farmers with practical demonstrations. He said there are about 500 extension agents on the job today, working in a number of regions throughout Ghana.

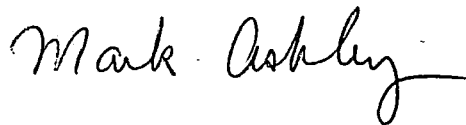
As you also no doubt know, Mr. Pinder's wife, Jean, was the ICA's health education advisor to the Government of Ghana while they were stationed in Accra. Their three children remained in the United States while the Pinders were on their assignment.

Mr. Pinder's next ICA assignment has not been determined as of this date.

Mr. Pinder told me he plans to be in Chicago about April 10 or 12 and that he intends to drop in and see you.

I hope this information is of some help. Please don't hesitate to write if we can be of additional service.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mark Ashley". The signature is written in dark ink and has a fluid, connected style.

Mark Ashley
Mutual Security Information Staff

Enclosure

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

April 29, 1961

Mr. James K. Penfield,
Acting Assistant Secretary of State
for African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Penfield:

Frank E. Pinder, now in the United States on leave prior to reassignment from his ICA post in Ghana after serving two terms there, is available for any foreign post.

His record and his ability are quite remarkable. He was in charge of the United States agricultural mission in Ghana. Prior to going to Ghana he served in Liberia with ICA. He has a total of 11 years in foreign service.

At present Mr. Pinder is in Los Angeles, Calif., 2007 Longwood Drive. When he returns to Washington in about three weeks he can be reached at the residence of Dr. Edward W. Brice, 7810-14th Street, N. W. The telephone is RA 6-3137. Dr. Brice is on the staff of the U. S. Office of Information.

Trusting your program is moving with all the success you desire, I remain,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

May 9, 1961

Dear Mr. Barnett:

As Mr. Penfield is no longer with the Bureau of African Affairs, having been sworn in on May 4, 1961, as our Ambassador to Iceland, I am replying to your letter of April 29, 1961, in which you advised of the availability of one Frank E. Pinder.

I am most appreciative of your thoughtfulness in outlining some of Mr. Pinder's qualifications and I am having your letter brought to the attention of the Office of Personnel, which has the responsibility for employment and subsequently for foreign assignments.

Sincerely yours,

Henry J. Tasca
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for African Economic Affairs

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

August 1, 1961

Honorable Angier Biddle Duke,
Chief of Protocol of the United States,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Barnett and I are deeply grateful to you for your interest and cooperation during the visit of Prime Minister Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa.

We are very sensible of the part which you played in arranging for him to carry out his expressed desire to visit our "African Home."

President Kennedy acted with great wisdom when he insisted upon your assuming the Chief of Protocol role. It is most important that top visitors to our country be well received. Your efforts in behalf of better housing and treatment of Ambassadors from African and other lesser countries in Washington have I think won approval from all thoughtful people the country over.

Please always feel free to command us.

We wish to express our sincere condolences during this time of bereavement and hope the stress of seeing that the Prime Minister was expertly guided during his visit may have served as a distraction from your grief.

We are taking the liberty of inclosing a photo taken during your visit.

Faithfully yours,

Claude A. Barnett



August 1, 1961

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Honorable Angier Biddle Duke,
Chief

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

August 8, 1961

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thank you so much for the photographs you sent me taken at your home on the occasion of the visit of the Prime Minister of Nigeria. I believe that the interlude there was a most pleasant and, at the same time, meaningful opportunity for our guests.

I want to thank you as well for your expressions of sympathy. In addition, news has reached me that you have suffered an accident and I send you very best wishes for a full and speedy recovery.

Looking forward to seeing you and Mrs. Barnett during a future visit to Chicago, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Angier Biddle Duke
Chief of Protocol

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
The Associated Negro Press,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

December 22, 1961

Mr. Carl Rowan
1560 Hemlock St., N.W.
Washington 8, D.C.

Dear Mr. Rowan:

I was glad to have the chance of contacting you today.

More and more we have been hearing that your talks on American policy and problems in Africa are attracting definite attention. They say your presentations are most forceful and lucid. These are not the opinions of our group especially, but of a cross section of folk.

We want to do a story which could go in our regular release for the domestic papers we serve and to the African papers we are serving also. It can be in interview style.

We realize we are asking for service which might be regarded as outside your normal duties in the department. For that reason, despite the fact that our ability is somewhat limited, we will be glad to pay for the effort. Had we been able to interview you on the telephone, we might not have felt that way, but it seemed far better from your viewpoint to give you the opportunity of considering your replies.

We have prepared a series of questions therefore, but they need not be answered in sequence, but should serve as a loose guide to help us learn your views.

We will be very grateful for this cooperation.

I trust you and your family may have a joyous Yule season and a Happy New York, in which my family joins

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Incl.

QUESTIONS TO BE PRESENTED TO MR. ROWAN:

1. Our NATO allies, many of the nation's major papers and a number of public figures--including members of Congress--feel that U.S. support of the UN position in the Congo is a denial of self-determination so far as Katanga is concerned. What is the reasoning behind our position?
2. In view of his past renunciation of agreements, can we rely upon Tshombe in seeking a solution to the Congo crisis?
3. Have we not been maneuvered into supporting the position once advocated by Lumumba, but rejected by us at the time, because we suspected him of Communist sympathies?
4. Is it true that our position on the Congo provides aid and comfort for the Communists since Russia too favors a united Congo?
5. The Congo crisis has wrecked the UN financially and has seriously damaged its prestige and effectiveness as an international arbiter. Do you have a suggestion as to how the Congo issues can be resolved speedily?
6. Would you agree that the position of most independent African nations regarding the Congo has been consistent from the very beginning, whereas the U.S. and many other western nations have vacillated?
7. Do you believe that Tshombe's position represents that of the masses in Katanga province, or do you think he is motivated by personal reasons and supported by outside interests? In other words, is Tshombe the patriot he paints himself?
8. Is the U.S. position in the Congo based on information not generally known to the public?
9. In England and in our country, we have noted a growing resentment of the African members of UN because they have been so vocal and because they have become so influential as a voting bloc in the General Assembly.

Many of the attacks have pointed out that these African nations make very little financial contribution toward UN support and that many of them are in arrears in their dues and other assessments. Does America feel this is a valid reason for challenging the participation of these nations? Also, what is the American position on suggestions that a new voting formula be devised which would deny equal vote to large and small nations?



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

December 27, 1961

AIR MAIL- SPECIAL DELIVERY

Dear Claude:

I am dashing madly to Philadelphia to give a speech on the Congo crisis, a copy of which I am enclosing. I am including my answers to the questions that you submitted.

I consider this not only in the line of duty, but in the nature of good citizenship, so I could not even consider accepting pay for the interview.

Vivien joins me in sending our very best to you and Etta for the holiday season.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Carl T. Rowan
(he)
Carl T. Rowan

Enclosures

Dictated but not read.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.

MR. ROWAN'S RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

1. Our NATO allies, many of the nation's major papers and a number of public figures -- including members of Congress -- feel that U. S. support of the UN position in the Congo is a denial of self-determination so far as Katanga is concerned. What is the reasoning behind our position?

ANSWER:

The Congo won independence as a unit, and we and the United Nations recognized it as such. Moise Tshombe, President of the Provincial Government of the Katanga, himself helped to win independence for the Congo as a unit. There is absolutely no legal, moral or any other basis for Tshombe to claim a right for Katanga's existence as a separate state.

A unified Congo is the will of the overwhelming majority of Congolese leaders. Only Tshombe -- and pro-Communist Gizenga -- stand opposed to the Central Government. Of the 13 1/2 million Congolese, Tshombe can claim support of no more than 500,000 - 800,000 -- less than 1/15th of the total population. He does not even have the support of a majority of Katangnese. The large Baluba population in North Katanga has consistently opposed his regime.

Obviously the "self-determination" argument is a phony one here.

2. In view of his past renunciation of agreements, can we rely upon Tshombe in seeking a solution to the Congo crisis?

ANSWER:

I regard the Kitona agreements as firm and binding. While I am aware of Tshombe's previous renegeing on agreements, I am hopeful that this time he sees the futility of any course other than negotiations toward Katangan participation in a truly unified government.

3. Have we not been maneuvered into supporting the position once advocated by Lumumba, but rejected by us at the time, because we suspected him of Communist sympathies?

ANSWER:

Not exactly. Lumumba wanted the U. N. to join him in military action to force Katanga to submit to his will. Lumumba was opposed to Federalism. He wanted a strong central government.

While we believe that the framework of unity must be worked out by the Congolese, it seems obvious that a rather loose federation will be the only solution satisfactory to all.

4. Is it true that our position on the Congo provides aid and comfort for the Communists since Russia too favors a united Congo?

ANSWER:

The silliest and most unimaginative foreign policy we could have would be one in which we automatically opposed everything the Russians are for, or pretend to be for. This would be the surest way of playing into the Communists' hands.

I do not believe that the Russians really want a united Congo any more than they want a united Korea, or Germany, or Viet-Nam -- unless it is united in Communism.

The Soviet Union has pretended to support the U. N. efforts to bring Katanga back into the fold, but it is significant that Russia has not spent a ruble to support the U. N. operation in the Congo. It is significant, also, that when it appeared that Tshombe had agreed to end secession at Kitona, the Russians immediately launched the ridiculous charge that the U. S. had maneuvered to "save" Tshombe.

It should be obvious that the Russians are playing for the only thing that can serve their cause in the Congo and Africa: conflict and chaos among the Congolese and African peoples.

5. The Congo crisis has wrecked the UN financially and has seriously damaged its prestige and effectiveness as an international arbiter. Do you have a suggestion as to how the Congo issues can be resolved speedily?

ANSWER:

There is no possible "speedy" solution to the problems of the Congo. The most that we can hope for is that European financial interests will realize that the best insurance for their investments in Katanga is a united, stable central government, and that these interests will permit European governments to join the United States in efforts to bring political stability to the Congo.

Even after this is achieved, however, there will remain the necessity for a long, costly program to produce economic and social stability and to get the country on the road to the progress that the people want and deserve.

6. Would you agree that the position of most independent African nations regarding the Congo has been consistent from the very beginning, whereas the U. S. and many other Western nations have vacillated?

ANSWER:

On the whole, each African nation has been consistent. As a group, the African nations have been quite divided, with "informal" support ranging from Tshombe to Adoula to Gizenga. Their support for the U. N. operation has
been

been varying in intensity. But I do not expect all Africans to be of the same mind about political matters any more than I expect all Americans to think alike.

7. Do you believe that Tshombe's position represents that of the masses in Katanga province, or do you think he is motivated by personal reasons and supported by outside interests? In other words, is Tshombe the patriot he paints himself?

ANSWER:

One of the most troublesome myths, insofar as U.S. public opinion is concerned, is the notion that Tshombe is a gallant anti-Communist patriot who is defending the liberties of the people of Katanga. Actually, he is supported by fewer than half the people of his own province. The Balubas in northern Katanga oppose him bitterly, and he has dominated them through oppressive measures that have led to widespread starvation -- and charges that Tshombe is guilty of genocide.

As I said recently in a speech in Philadelphia, much of the support for Tshombe exists not because he is "anti-Communist," but because he is pro-Union Miniere, the Belgian-controlled mining complex.

8. Is the U.S. position in the Congo based on information not generally known to the public?

ANSWER:

There was a period when the public was badly misinformed, partly because of a well-financed propaganda campaign by Katanga interests. I believe that we now have apprised the public of the logic behind U. S. policy.

9. It has been pointed out that the new African nations make very little financial contribution toward UN support and that many of them are in arrears in their contributions. Does America feel this is a valid reason for challenging the participation of these nations?

ANSWER:

Although the assessments made against the new African nations are small in absolute terms they are often difficult for these new states, burdened as they are with the extraordinary expenses of new nationhood, to pay in their entirety. The United States would not wish to challenge the participation in the United Nations of any such state nor does the United States believe in penalizing any state that makes an honest effort to meet its UN obligations. I personally am heartily in favor of this U. S. policy.

10. What is the American position on suggestions that a new voting formula be devised which would deny an equal vote to large and small nations?

ANSWER:

10.

ANSWER:

We certainly would not wish to preclude the possibility of the development of some new voting formula that would more accurately reflect the contribution of member states to the attainment of the UN's purposes and programs than the "one state-one vote" formula. We are not at all certain, however, that a more acceptable formula could be devised, from the US standpoint alone, for use across the broad range of issues that come before the UN. And we are even less certain that any formula could be devised that would prove generally acceptable. To the great majority of UN members the "one state-one vote" formula is tangible proof of the Charter principle of the sovereignty equality of all UN members, large and small. This principle is not likely to be given up lightly.

In any event, this question is academic at this stage since any different voting formula would require Charter amendment and this is not possible so long as the USSR adheres to its position that it will ratify no Charter amendments until the Chinese representation issue has been settled in its favor.

Carl T. Rowan
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Public Affairs

Dictated but not read.
December 27, 1961.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Dakar, Senegal,
March 13, 1962.

Dear Mrs. Barnett:

Your good letter of 10 March arrived today and made me very happy indeed.

Needless to say, I appreciate the kind words about the family. Adlai Stevenson once said that flattery was a good thing if you didn't inhale, but I'm sure he would admit a little inhaling once in a while can't do one too much harm!

I appreciate even more the news about the sprinters. You are wonderful to have taken on this project and obviously it couldn't be in better hands. We naturally await, impatiently, the final decision. You will be interested to learn that only yesterday the Director General of the Foreign Office brought this subject up again (he himself apparently is a former sprinter!) We must have been clairvoyant because he was told that we had asked a private organization to sponsor the project and we felt that there was a good chance it would be accepted. Tomorrow another Senegalese official is coming to see me to talk about, guess what -- our project!

The family and I were delighted to have had the opportunity to meet you and Mr. Barnett. David talks frequently about "Bess" and how he wished she had stayed in Senegal longer. We all feel the same way, and we hope that the Barnetts will give us more time during their next trip to Africa. In the meantime, we all send you both warm regards. Please tell Mr. Barnett that we appreciated his kind letter. It was most thoughtful of him to write.

Cordially,

Philip M. Kaiser
Philip M. Kaiser

Mrs. Claude A. Barnett,
3619 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy,
Dakar, Senegal,
July 11, 1962

Dear Mrs. Barnett:

I very much appreciated receiving your firsthand report on the activities of the Senegalese athletes. We are delighted to learn that they were so well received and that they are profiting from their trip. I have not yet had an opportunity to talk with N'Diaye since his abrupt return, but I understand that his wife has improved considerably and that she is no longer hospitalized. It is certainly unfortunate that he was not able to complete his tour. We are still awaiting the details concerning Seye's return.

The press coverage of this visit, due in no small part to you and Mr. Barnett, has been excellent. The photos and press releases have already been used in the local papers and for window exhibits. Unquestionably, the high points in their journey have been the warm personal contacts with Americans exemplified by their Chicago visit, and we want you to know how very appreciative we are of the personal interest you and Mr. Barnett took on their behalf. The complete and final report of their trip by AAI will help us to determine the feasibility of planning similar programs in the future.

Again, please accept our thanks for all your assistance. Your too generous comments about the American Ambassador in Dakar are also deeply appreciated. My wife and sons, who incidentally are about to leave for a European holiday, join me in sending you and your good husband our warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Philip M. Kaiser
American Ambassador

Mrs. Etta Moten Barnett
3619 South Parkway,
Chicago 53, Illinois

P. S. I've just returned from Rwanda where I represented President Kennedy at that country's independence celebration. It was a long and arduous trip, but the experience was a fascinating one and I wouldn't have missed it for anything.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

May 14, 1962

Mr. Claude Barnett
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS
3531 S. South Parkw
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Barnett:

I am writing to inquire concerning your availability for possible assignment by the U.S. Department of State as an American Specialist in Journalism on a team being sent to Africa this summer to run seminars and workshops for working African newsmen.

Briefly the plan is this: Many of the men now in charge of the reporting and editing of African newspapers are basically untrained (by American standards). They are the men who fought for independence, and it is they who will be in charge of the press for the next decade or so -- until the present emphasis on education in Africa is able to deliver trained personnel. It is important, therefore, that those now in charge be given as much help as possible in journalism methodology and thinking. Many government officials and newspapermen in African countries have evinced an interest in American journalism procedures rather than European methods. Last summer I visited nine African countries making a spot check on newspaper work. Based on the recommendations I made (supported by other journalists and diplomatic officials), the State Department has decided to hold three area seminar workshops in Africa this summer. Working newspapermen from a number of countries would be brought to the centers for lectures, demonstrations, discussion sessions, in a effort to up-grade the knowledge and thinking of the African journalists. Reporting, editing, newspaper make-up, editorial writing, business methods, contact with government officials, etc., would be covered.

It has been suggested that a four-man team be sent. I would serve as the coordinator and director. Probably either Vincetn Jones of Gannett newspapers or Howard Taylor of Copley newspapers would be another member. We are hoping that you might also be available to join the team. We are also contacting Mr. George Brown, night city editor of the Denver Post to see if he is available. This four-man team would run the sessions. Sometime in June, we would try to get together to discuss plans and make final arrangements.

The dates, locations, and countries involved:

July 16 - July 27	Addis Ababa, for newsmen from Ethiopia and the Sudan. (Probably around 50-60 for the seminars)
July 27-August 15	Dar es Salaam, for newsmen from Tanganyika, Somalia, the Rhodesias, Uganda, and Kenya. (50-75 newsmen)
August 16-August 31	Lagos, for newsmen from Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and the former British Cameroons. (about 50 newsmen).

Stale

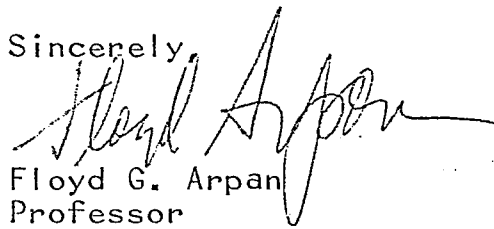
The whole duty period would occupy six weeks. If you want to discuss details of the project with the program officer in the State Department, I suggest you call Dick Dugstad, American Specialist Branch program officer, Office of Cultural Exchange, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C. His office phone number is DUD ley 3-6850. He will be in charge of planning until mid-June when he is being reassigned. However, he hopes to have almost all of the details worked out prior to his leaving.

Financial details would be worked out directly with you. Availability of funds will determine what is finally allowed. But there would be a salary allowance for around 50 days maximum, plus transportation allowance to and from the United States, per diem allowance to cover living expenses in the several areas, probable book, and excess baggage allowances.

After you think over this idea and have checked with your employers, please drop me a letter with your decision on availability. Or call me on the telephone: Area code 812, EDison 6-6811, ext 105 for my office and Area code 812 EDison 2-9021 for my home. If you have any further questions I shall be glad to answer them for you.

I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Floyd G. Arpan
Professor

Director: Foreign Journalist Project

May 18, 1962

Prof. Floyd G. Arpan,
Department of Journalism,
Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Arpan:

Thank you for your letter of May 14 extending an invitation to participate on a team being sent to Africa this Summer to run seminars and workshops for African newsmen. I had been in New York for two days prior to your letter's arrival.

While I am unable to accept the opportunity myself I am interested in the venture and will be glad to try to help you secure adequate assistance.

Scarcely had I read your letter when I received a telephone call from Dick Dugstad, American Specialist Branch Program Officer. He outlined the program in detail. I gave him several names of people whom I thought might be interested and who had the ability to serve effectively. He plans to follow up these leads, I understand.

Your program is a most useful and needed one. My visits with African newsmen over the years convinces me that you are pursuing a definite need. You have my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

January 3, 1962

Mr. Carl Rowan,
1560 Hemlock Street, N. W.,
Washington 8, D. C.

Dear Carl:

Thank you very much for the mail interview you did. Our questionnaire seemed to me to be a bit long but you surely covered it brilliantly.

There must be times when you will want to use a channel outside of government circles to express some viewpoint. We will always be at your service.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

May 14, 1962

Mr. Claude Barnett
ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS
3531 S. South Parkw
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Barnett:

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It has been suggested that a four-man team be sent. I would serve as the coordinator and director. Probably either Vincetn Jones of Gannett newspapers or Howard Taylor of Copley newspapers would be another member. We are hoping that you might also be available to join the team. We are also contacting Mr. George Brown, night city editor of the Denver Post to see if he is available. This four-man team would run the sessions. Sometime in June, we would try to get together to discuss plans and make final arrangements.

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State Dept

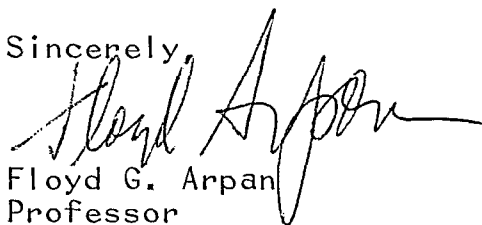
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After you think over this idea and have checked with your employers, please drop me a letter with your decision on availability. Or call me on the telephone: Area code 812, EDison 6-6811, ext 105 for my office and Area code 812 EDison 2-9021 for my home. If you have any further questions I shall be glad to answer them for you.

I shall be looking forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Floyd Arpan".

Floyd G. Arpan
Professor
Director: Foreign Journalist Project

May 18, 1962

Prof. Floyd G. Arpan,
Department of Journalism,
Indiana University,
Bloomington, Indiana.

Dear Mr. Arpan:

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Your program is a most useful and needed one. My visits with African newsmen over the years convinces me that you are pursuing a definite need. You have my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

June 22, 1962

Mr. Donald Dumont,
Bureau of African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dumont:

It was certainly a pleasure to see you at Mrs. Bolton's party for the Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation. I was glad to renew our contact which seems to survive whether in Washington or Africa.

Talking to Charles and Lovi Delgado I told them you had asked about her and they were appreciative, even joyful. She says she is much better and sounds hopeful. I trust her hope is really justified.

My keeling over, as I recall it, must have been due to five hours standing. I have felt no further effect.

Mrs. Barnett is in Kansas City. If she were here she would join me in best wishes to you and Mrs. Dumont.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



June 22, 1962

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CHICAGO PHONE
OAKLAND 4-6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Mr. Donald Dumont,
Bureau of African Affairs,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dumont:

It was certainly a pleasure to see you at Mrs.
Bot

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Ambassador
The Administrative Officer

DATE: December 28, 1962

FROM : Augustine I. Okonma

SUBJECT: Paul Kehinde Okonma

Ref. : Our brief discussion of December 28, 1962.

May I humbly draw your attention to our brief discussion on Friday December 28, 1962, (during the party) and to thank you for the great help you are endeavoring to render to my junior brother who is presently in the United States.

To start with, subject above resides at the Y.M.C.A. Hotel, 826, South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 5, Illinois, and presently doing a comprehensive broadcasting course at the Midwestern School of Broadcasting, 228, South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 4, Illinois. This course I understand will be for a six month period after when he hopes to do journalism.

Paul was born on the 7th day of October, 1941. He attended St. Finbarr's College, Akoka, Lagos, from 1956 to 1961 where he did the following subjects in the West African School Certificate Examination: English Language, English Literature, History, Latin, Geography, Religious-Knowledge, Biology and Arts. He completed the full course in the college thus reading up to Class Six.

My Ambassador, I hope that the above information would be of help and at the same time praying that God will bestow his blessings upon our two countries and upon us all during the coming year and for ever.

21057

INTL Pd 225

CABLE-NIGHT LETTER
CHARGE TO ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS

LT

J A ODUNAMI
5/11 APONGBON STREET
OR DAILY TIMES
LAGOS (NIGERIA)362/570
570

AM ADVISED THAT YOU RECENTLY RECEIVED LETTER FROM CHICAGO PURPORTING TO BE OFFICIAL USIS CORRESPONDENCE AND CONTAINING INSULTING STATEMENTS ABOUT AMERICAN NEGROES AND AFRICANS. I WISH ASSURE YOU THIS LETTER DID NOT ORIGINATE WITH ANP OR ANY PERSONS ASSOCIATED WITH ANP.

I AM CONFIDENT LETTER IS MALICIOUS ATTEMPT BY PARTIES UNKNOWN TO CREATE DISSENSION AND ANTAGONISMS BETWEEN AMERICANS OF DIFFERENT RACES AND BETWEEN AMERICANS AND AFRICANS WHICH WOULD BE A CRIME AGAINST US ALL. FROM MY OWN OBSERVATIONS, IT UNLIKELY ANY USIS OR US STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL WOULD ENGAGE IN THIS TYPE OF ACTIVITY SINCE BOTH DEPARTMENTS STAFFED WITH OUTSTANDING AFRO-AMERICANS SUCH AS CARL ROWAN, DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS; WILLIAM GORDON, PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER, NIGERIA; WILLARD PETTY, FORMER PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER IN CONAKRY AND OTHERS WHO WOULD PROMPTLY EXPOSE SUCH ACTIVITIES AND ATTITUDES.

ANP MOST INTERESTED ANY DETAILS THIS MATTER. WE HAVE EARLIER REPORTED EXISTANCE OF SIMILAR SPURIOUS DOCUMENTS IN AFRICA AND CONTINUE TO SEEK EVIDENCE ON WHICH EXPOSE MAY BE BASED. IF ORIGINAL LETTER AND ENVELOPE STILL AVAILABLE TO YOU, WE WOULD APPRECIATE OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE. IF WE COULD BE PERMITTED KEEP ORIGINAL LETTER AND ENVELOPE, WE WOULD SUBMIT IT TO POLICE LABORATORY FOR ANALYSIS IN EFFORT TO DETERMINE ACTUAL ORIGIN AND REPORT FINDING TO YOU. PLEASE ADVISE.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

BARNETT

April 18, 1963

Hon. Edward R. Dudley,
President,
Borough Of Manhattan,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Dudley:

Hope you are well and that your continued climb to the heights continues.

While I am certain we must have voiced it many times, I want you to know that this channel is always open to you whenever anything newsworthy happens.

We have a U. N. office now and expect to have a more effective New York coverage. Our correspondent in New York is William A. Payne whose address is 360 Riverside Drive, Apt. 13-A. Phone AC 2-2992.

His U. N. address is Room 371 and the phone is PL 4-1234, Extension 2295.

For purely Manhattan happenings we are looking for an additional reporter interested in space rate coverage.

You will be interested to know that we are serving a number of papers in Africa in both the English and French languages.

We are linked to Liberia by cable but I must admit most of our information comes through our friend, the president.

These are interesting days and the changes abroad as well as here are immense.

Etta would want me to send her greetings to Mrs. Dudley. Best wishes,

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

dec

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

APR 22 1963

Dear Mr. Wilks:

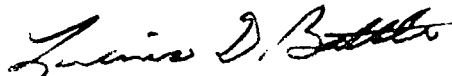
It has been called to my attention that on many occasions you have cooperated with our San Francisco Reception Center in arranging appointments, hospitality, and tours for foreign visitors--especially those from Africa--invited to this country by the United States Government.

Your generous assistance is a valuable contribution to the cultural exchange program which has for its goal the establishment of a favorable climate of informed opinion about our country in all parts of the world. There can be no doubt that the friendly personal interest shown by you and other private citizens makes a favorable and lasting impression upon these distinguished guests.

Among those who have expressed appreciation for your help were the members of the delegation of the Nigerian Parliament headed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro tem of the Senate. Special thanks were also expressed by Mr. Joseph Kasonga of the Congo, Mr. Apollo Kironde of Uganda and, most recently, Mr. Mohammed Farsi of Zanzibar.

I congratulate you on your active interest in international affairs and extend our deep thanks for your cooperation in our program.

Sincerely yours,



Lucius D. Battle

Mr. John L. Wilks, & Associates,
681 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.



EDWARD R. DUDLEY
PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN
CITY OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

January 21, 1964

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3531 South Parkway
Chicago 53, Illinois

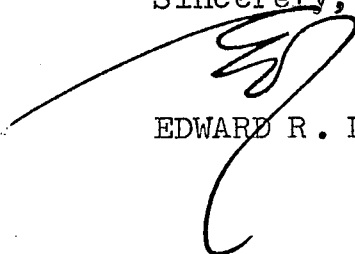
Dear Claude:

Thanks for your note of January 15, 1964.
The rumors about Nigeria have no foundation as
I rejected this offer over two months ago.

I am sure you and Etta must have had a
delightful time during your trip. Incidentally,
she was wonderful at the last A.A.I. board meet-
ing. (par for the course)

With best personal regards to you both.

Sincerely,



EDWARD R. DUDLEY

.....

March 18, 1964

Mr. Enoc P. Waters,
C/o Uganda Press Trust Ltd.,
P. O. Box 1604,
Kampala, Uganda.

Dear Mr. Waters:

I am glad to hear from you and to have a picture of your new headquarters and some idea of what you will be working with. I should have said we because I shared your letter with the fellows in the office so they could respond to your request. Your first letter which came from London had a personal flavor which I assure you I appreciated.

The State Department had a group in to evaluate what they had accomplished during the past two years in the matter of acquiring colored personnel. The survey ran from ambassadors on down. There are an appreciable number of Negroes moving into service and I understand that some good news will be available soon. I learned from one of the colored deputies that they had offered posts to several outstanding and qualified Negroes who declined. This is an evidence, of course, of an improvement in our general economic status.

Conditions here in Chicago are about the same as usual. There is dissatisfaction with the school situation. The aldermen are on the offensive evidently feeling that a good offense beats a poor defense. Some of the marchers evidently are out to impress the general public and will seek to use the situation to gain a foothold.

Nationally President Johnson is improving his image. I hope that the crackers will not be able to stymie the Civil Rights bill in the Senate but at the moment it is dragging along despite President Johnson's outspoken endorsement.

We have not moved too much on the radio matter. Jim Randolph who seems to be about the most knowledgeable man I have run across having been a salesman of some scope, a program manager and a station manager, has conferred with us and we hope may take a hand. This all makes a change in format and slows up our entry.

Mr. Enoc P. Waters.....2

3/18/64

Meantime he has an offer to become general manager of the Fuller enterprises which may slow it up more.

I suppose you may know as much about the general situation certainly world wide as we do.

Take care of yourself and know we are holding the best of thoughts for you.

Randall has passed along the first copy he wishes to go to you so I am inclosing this letter with it.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

February 13, 1965

Mr. William J. Crockett,
Deputy Under Secretary of State
For Administration,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Crockett:

Last December when the president of Zambia was visiting this country as a guest at Blair House, I attended three notable events given for him in New York City.

The first was a dinner in his honor at the New York Hilton given by The Hochschilds of American Metal Climax, the largest American mining interest in East Africa.

The second was a reception at the Fifth Avenue home of John Mosler of Mosler Safe Company. Mr. Mosler was one of the American delegates to the Zambian Independence.

The third was a luncheon given by the African American Chamber of Commerce at the Hotel St. Regis. I sat with Mr. Ralph C. Gross, who is director of the New York City Chamber of Commerce, and he was eager to make some contacts in The Congo where they had not had much success.

I told him about a friend of mine who was born in the Isle of Rhodes but had lived many years in the Congo, worked for the big mining complex and after the trouble there emerged as one of the most important business men in Leopoldville with interests throughout Congo, especially Katanga.

Mr. William J. Crockett.....2

2/13/65

His name is Maurice Alhadeff. I have known him some years. He tells me that he represents a dozen or more American firms in the Congo. I know he has the Pepsi-Cola distributor contract there.

I wrote Mr. Alhadeff in December about the inquiry of Mr. Gross. His reply came yesterday.

Thinking it would interest you, I am sending a translation along. You can return the original. If I can serve you in this connection please let me know.

Mrs. Barnett and I spent a week or two in Leopoldville and Brazzaville a couple of years ago.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

April 19, 1965

Mr. William J. Crockett,
Deputy Under Secretary of State
For Administration,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Crockett:

Here are some interesting sidelights on the
rather controversial Constitution review in Nigeria.

I thought you might like to have this back-
ground report.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



April 19, 1965

EXECUTIVE STAFF

CLAUDE A. BARNETT
DIRECTOR

LEE BLACKWELL
EDITOR

J. H. RANDALL
EDITOR, AFRICAN DESK

I. ROLAND
SECRETARY

GORDON B. HANCOCK
CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

MABE KOUNTZE
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KNOXVILLE, TENN.

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T. T. GORHAM
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ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

ABRAHAM JACOB
NEW DELHI, INDIA

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
918 F STREET, N. W.
ME 8-5332-5333

CHICAGO PHONE
OAKLAND 4-6400

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Mr. William J. Crockett,
Deputy Under Secretary of State
For Administration,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Crockett:

Here are some interesting sidelights on the
rather controversial constitution review in Nigeria.

I thought you might like to have this back-
ground report.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

April 23, 1965

Mr. William J. Crockett,
Deputy Under Secretary of State
For Administration,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Crockett:

Inclosed you will find a copy of a news
cable from Ghana which was received yester-
day, April 22.

I felt you would be interested in seeing
it.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

April 23, 1965

Mr. William J. Crockett,
Deputy Under Secretary of State
For Administration,
U. S. State Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Crockett:

I sent the inclosed letter calling attention to President Johnson's address to the joint Senate and House to some twenty-five heads of African states. My letter went in both English and French.

It seems to me we should stress this attitude on the part of our President in every black country and every nation where color is a factor.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

April 23, 1965

Hon. Dean Rusk,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

I sent the inclosed letter calling attention to President Johnson's address to the joint Senate and House to some Twenty-five heads of African states. My letter went in the language of the country--either English or French.

It seems to me we should stress this attitude on the part of our President in every black country and every nation where color is a factor.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



April 23, 1965

EXECUTIVE STAFF

CLAUDE A. BARNETT
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EDITOR, AFRICAN DESK

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CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Hon. Dean Rusk,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr.

April 23, 1965

Hon. Dean Rusk,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

The inclosed news cable from Ghana was received yesterday, April 22.

I felt you would be interested in seeing it.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

April 23, 1965

Mr. Carl T. Rowan,
Director,
United States Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Carl:

I sent the inclosed letter calling attention to President Johnson's address to the joint Senate and House to some twenty-five heads of African states. My letter went in both English and French.

It seems to me we should stress this attitude on the part of our President in every black country and every nation where color is a factor.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1965

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thanks very much for the interesting
sidelights on the Constitution review in
Nigeria.

Sincerely,


William J. Crockett

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director, Executive Staff,
Associated Negro Press,
Chicago, Illinois.



OFFICE OF
THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1965

Dear Claude:

I very much appreciated your letter of April 23 enclosing a copy of your letter to African Chiefs of State. Your long friendship with so many African leaders makes this effort especially useful.

I of course share your enthusiasm for the President's address to Congress and can assure you that we have spared no effort to get this message to Africa and the rest of the world. It was broadcast live by VOA. The full text of the address was in the hands of our Public Affairs Officers almost immediately after its delivery and was personally delivered to Chiefs of State by many of our Ambassadors. At our behest, the President sent personal letters to African Chiefs of State transmitting the speech in a handsome booklet. A film of the highlights of the address was also sent to our field posts. The speech of course is an enduring one and we plan to make continuing use of the President's words in our exhibits, books, pamphlets and films.

More important is the effect which the speech already has had upon the peoples of the world. To date the reaction in Africa has been gratifying. For example, my Assistant Director for Africa, Mark Lewis, reported from Nairobi during a recent trip that the President's speech had produced a significant change of attitude among Kenyan leaders toward the President himself and toward U.S. policy in Africa. Our Embassy in Lusaka reported that, for the first time, Zambians had a clear impression of the President and what he stands for. Among personal reactions was that of Nigeria's President Azikiwe who sent President Johnson a glowing congratulatory letter describing the address as "historic".

Mr. Claude A. Barnett
Director
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.
3531 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

- 2 -

I think there is no doubt that the President's words are making their mark. It is the efforts of thoughtful people like you, as much as our own, which have contributed to this impact.

Thank you for your support. It was good to hear from you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carl".

Carl T. Rowan
Director

May 5, 1965

Mr. Carl T. Rowan,
Director,
United States Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Carl:

Thank you for your letter of May 4.

I might have known or assumed you would have given adequate distribution to the President's address before the Senate and House, but I had no way of immediately knowing what had been supplied and there are so many people who look askance at us and our officials that I decided to cover those areas where I felt it might do some good. It was a grand presentation and could not be emphasized too much in darker countries, I felt.

As you know, I suggested to some of the leaders whom I felt intimate enough with to make the suggestion that they write President Johnson. It is gratifying to know that President Azikiwe had written. This is especially true because he was a trifle off base after Mr. Kennedy's tragedy.

I follow you as much as I can. Your job is truly key and it gives deep satisfaction to know that a brother can fill the position without question.

Our hearts and best wishes are always with you.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



May 5, 1965

EXECUTIVE STAFF

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CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

Mr. Carl T. Rowan,
Director,
United States Information Agency,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Carl:

May 7, 1965

Mr. G. Mennen Williams,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Assistant Secretary:

Thank you for your letter of May 5.

To me, our continuing receipt of cables from Accra is but an earnest of the deep interest which the head of that country feels in all that the United States does or feels which affects Africa or Ghana.

I always recall President Nkrumah saying to me several years ago when he was a bit disturbed because he felt our country had not recognized sufficiently his effort in staging an All-Africa Conference.

The president told me, "Of course, I am pro-West. I was educated in America. My training and my associations have been American. Why can't they read symbols?"

I have many friends in Ghana. I may spend a few days there this summer and seek to learn what is going on. I am not disturbed by receiving an unsigned cable. I am certain it comes from Eduful, the president's personal press aide.

Please pay my respects to Secretary Rusk.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

June 11, 1965

Dear Mr. Barnett:

We think your readers may be interested in the enclosed photographs of the wives of two of our American Ambassadors in West Africa.

Mrs. Mercer Cook, the former Vashti Smith of Washington, D.C., is the wife of our Ambassador to Senegal and Gambia.

Mrs. Clinton E. Knox, who was Clementine Elizabeth Murphy of Baltimore, Maryland, is the wife of the U.S. Ambassador to Dahomey.

We would be pleased to receive clippings of anything which the Associated Negro Press publishes concerning these Ambassadorial wives.

Warmest greetings to Etta.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Katie Louchheim".

Katie Louchheim
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Community Advisory Services

Enclosures:

Photographs.

Mr. Claude A. Barnett, Director,
Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois 60653.

June 21, 1965

Mrs. Katie Louchheim,
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Community Advisory Services,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Louchheim:

Thanks for sending the photos of Mrs. Mercer
Cook and Mrs. Clinton E. Knox.

It is not surprising to find both ladies
plunging into the task of helping their husband's
work. We have seen both of them in action in the
field.

Etta was glad to hear from you and asked me
to convey her best to you.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 22, 1965

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Barnett:

This is a very belated note of thanks for the hospitality which I enjoyed at your house some weeks ago when you entertained Mr. and Mrs. Lamine Guèye of Senegal at dinner.

It was a most cordial and stimulating evening, in which I was privileged to share. I am extremely sorry not to have been able to write sooner, but I hope that it is not too late to express my very real gratitude to you both for your generous hospitality.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Sedgwick
Charles Sedgwick
Language Services Division

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Barnett
3619 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON

OCT 26 1965

Dear Mr. Barnett:

Thank you for your letter of October 6th offering to send copies of "The Road to Justice" to a number of key people in Africa.

I appreciate your offer of assistance, and we are sending under separate cover 20 copies. President Johnson has already sent autographed copies of the booklet to the heads of all the African states, but I'm sure each can use an additional copy and would like to get one from you.

I am personally grateful to you for all your efforts on behalf of the Department and you can be sure I shall continue to look to you for help.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,


William J. Crockett

Mr. Claude A. Barnett,
Director,
The Associated Negro Press, Inc.,
National News Service,
3531 South Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois 60653.